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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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BRILLIANT SEASON OF THEATRICALS.

Arranging for Opening the New Opera House.

WM. G. IRWIN'S LIBERALITY.

Opening Will be the Social Event of Three Seasons—Il Trovatore by Mrs. Turners Company of Artists—Mrs. Dimond as "Jane" in a Night of Comedy—Then the Frawleys.

Honolulu may be said, just now, to be undergoing a season of theatrical activity, if not in fact, at least in anticipation. Thanks to the efforts of Bob Scott and the members of Company B, N. G. H., much latent talent has been recently brought out, so that when it is again deemed advisable to make a production by amateurs the management will know where to look for performers.

But with the performance of "Ole Olson" last night the series of plays by the military company will end for the present and the attention of the public will be riveted upon the events to take place at the Irwin during the coming season.

Naturally the thought uppermost in the public mind at present is the opening of the Opera House, which takes place under the auspices of Mrs. Annis Montague Turner on November 7th. Unquestionably this will be the society event of three seasons, and to attend the performance of Il Trovatore on that occasion will be to acknowledge yourself somebody.

Mrs. Turner has surrounded herself with the best singers in the city, and in addition to being vocalists they have talent as actors and actresses, a combination necessary in grand opera. It is not necessary to mention each individual in the cast in an article of this character, nor is it particularly necessary to say a word in praise of Mrs. Turner's efforts in producing such an opera, or of her capabilities as a singer. Her record in the United States and Australia is one of continued ovations wherever she sang, and in Australia particularly, where, with her lamented husband, she appeared for so many seasons in a repertoire of operas, she was always a pronounced favorite.

Mrs. W. W. Dimond made a great success six years ago as Katisha, in the "Mikado." She has a rich contralto voice and has a know-how in acting. Her conception of the character and her ability to portray it, combined with her knowledge of music, placed Mrs. Dimond at that time in the same constellation of operatic stars as Laura Joyce Bell, and she has not been relegated to one of less magnitude since then. On the contrary, she has traveled, and never lost an opportunity, either in the United States or Europe, to witness performances by the best actors and singers there, and by this she has gained information not to be found in books. That Mrs. Dimond will be a success in the part assigned her is assured before the curtain rises on the scene.

Will Lewers has never been heard here in opera, but his reputation as an actor is well known. As a member of the W. H. Crane company in the United States he achieved a success which would put the average professional far above appearing on the stage with amateurs. But Mr. Lewers' head has never been known to be of the elastic sort that puffs out when an audience shows its appreciation of merit, or a newspaper expresses in a half column the satisfaction an actor gives the writer of the criticism. Under the capital training of Mrs. Turner, Mr. Lewers' voice has extended considerably in the upper register, and he will face the audience quite as good an actor and tenor singer as has been seen here in years.

Mr. Monteagle established a reputation as baritone singer and actor with the Mikado Company. His voice is admirably adapted to the part he will sing and will be strong in the quartettes in which the singers named above will take part. He has an excellent stage presence, is absolutely free from either a resemblance to stage fright or staginess. He has been a conscientious student during the months that the opera has been rehearsed and is perfect in lines and music.

Much of the success or failure of the opera will depend upon the efforts of the singers named, but the others in the cast will contribute largely to the entertainment of the audience. Mrs. Turner has selected the following cast:

Leonora.....Annis Montague Turner
Inez.....Bertha Young
Azucena.....Mrs. W. W. Dimond
Manrico.....William H. Lewers
Count Di Luna.....Mr. Monteagle
Serrando.....Ernest Ross

In the repairs to the theater and the staging of the opera, W. G. Irwin has spared no expense. Robert Abrams, for so many years stage carpenter at the Baldwin Theater, San Francisco, has had charge of the stage, and the result is that the facilities offered for producing a play are equal to the largest and best theaters in the United States. Mrs. Turner has made arrangements with Mr. Abrams for staging Il Trovatore, and her selection is another evidence of the thoroughness of the production. As has been frequently mentioned in these columns, William Porter, the veteran scenic artist of California, has painted the scenery, amounting to seventeen full sets, some of them having fifteen separate pieces. Some of these were painted especially for and will be used only on the opening night. He has just finished the drop drapery and will begin next week on the drop curtain.

Following a few days after the operatic event will come a night of comedy, when a company composed largely of amateurs will appear in the mirth provoking comedy of "Jane," a play which had phenomenal runs in England and the United States.

This play was selected from among the large number suggested by various persons interested, because the available talent seemed better adapted to the characters to be represented. The production of the piece here will be under the management of Mrs. Dimond, and she in turn has engaged the services of Robert L. Scott. The play is replete with comic situations, and the public will have an opportunity for a night of laughter. Following is the excellent cast for the play, and among the company will be found the names of Honolulu stage and society favorites:

Charles Shackleton.....Wm. Lewers
William, his valet.....C. D. Wilson
Mr. Kershaw.....Geo. C. Potter
Claude A. St. M. Mackintosh
Pixton Mr. Wilder
Miss Norton Mrs. W. Porter Boyd
Mrs. Chadwick.....Kate McGrew
Mrs. Pixton Pauahi Judd
Baby Buster
Jane Mrs. W. W. Dimond

It is possible that between the time of the production of "Jane" and the opening of the Frawley season the Nat Goodwin company will appear for one night. Then will come the Frawley season of three weeks. Just before the holidays Mrs. Dimond will stage the opera of "Robin Hood," but the arrangements for that are in no way complete. Rehearsals for "Il Trovatore" and "Jane" are going on constantly, and next week they will be held in the Opera House with scenery.

Tramp Steamers in Demand.

[San Francisco Examiner.]

Seven more tramp steamers are on the way to this port under charter to carry grain cargoes to the United Kingdom, and nearly as many more are being negotiated for by local wheat shippers to get the grain to the British market as quickly as possible. Those that are now heading this way are the Flintshire from Hongkong, Strathness from Kolu, Kirkhill and H. W. Jarsberg from Nagasaki, Wennington Hall from Shanghai, Glenesk from Singapore and the City of Dublin from Yokohama. Fourteen such vessels have already loaded and left with their cargoes or are now taking on loads of wheat. Masters and owners of sailing vessels look upon the tramps as usurpers in the field they held undisputed for years. The advent of the tramp steamers they say will in a few years send the sailing ships to the boneyard. They predict that before another decade a sailing ship in this port will be as much of a novelty as a tramp steamer was a year or two ago.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RECORD.

Louis Grimm Makes New Bicycle Mark at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Louis Grimm of Cleveland broke the American 24-hour record at the Coliseum tonight. He rode 486 miles and 1,151 yards. He did not ride the full 24 hours, thanks to the officials, who, guided by humane sentiments, had him withdrawn from the track at the expiration of 23½ hours. Had they not done so, his half-conscious form would probably have had to be borne away by the attendants.

CROUP QUICKLY CURED.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

EXCLUSION ACT DON'T AFFECT HIM.

Chinese Member of Phi Betta Kappa at Yale College.

Y. PHOU LEE EN ROUTE TO CHINA

Was Sent to Yale as a Government Student. Lectured From Maine to Florida—Contributor to North American Review—Will Have a Concession in Nashville Exhibition.

Among the passengers for Hong Kong on the Monmouthshire is Yan Phou Lee, a graduate of the class of



YAN PHOU LEE.

Chinese Graduate of the Class of '87 at Yale College, and one of the New York World staff, now en route to China.

1887 at Yale College, and consequently a particularly bright individual.

Mr. Lee first visited the United States in 1873, when he was twelve years old, as one of the 120 Chinese sent out under the auspices of Li Hung Chang to obtain an American education. He went through the grammar school and preparatory school for college, and entered Yale in 1880. In 1881 the Chinese Government recalled all its students and Mr. Lee returned and was assigned to the Tientsin Naval Academy, but afterwards resigned, as he did not consider himself fitted for a position in the navy. In 1884 he returned to Yale and was graduated with high honors in 1887.

Mr. Lee had not the money with which to pay for his college course, and to repay the amount he entered the lecture field and traveled from New England to the Everglades of Florida, telling American audiences of "Chinese Customs and Manners." By this he earned sufficient money to keep him and pay the debt he had contracted.

During the Chinese agitation on the Pacific coast Mr. Lee became a contributor to various magazines on the subject of discrimination against the Chinese, one article from his pen under the caption "The Chinese Must Stay," in the North American Review, attracting considerable attention.

After he was through his lecture course Mr. Lee embarked in the mercantile business in a town near Wilmington, North Carolina, but at the end of two years went to San Francisco and was given a position in the Pacific Bank, controlled by the McDonalds, who were his classmates in Yale. He remained there eighteen months and then went to New York, and for two years past has been Chinese interpreter in the courts there.

When Li Hung Chang arrived in the metropolis Mr. Lee was engaged by the New York World to accompany the Viceroy during his stay there and write up the various functions attended by him.

During this time the gentleman in yellow was in poor health and refused to be interviewed by the reporters, but being known to him, the Viceroy gave Mr. Lee an advantage over the others by according him an audience three days before an edict was issued allowing reporters to enter his presence.

Mr. Lee's visit home at this time is in relation to a concession granted him by the managers of the Tennesaee Exhibition, which takes place in Nashville next May. At the request of the management he will take out to the United States the material for building a typical home of a Chinese agriculturist. In addition to this he hopes to take with him a Chinese family so that visitors to the exposition may see how Chinese live. This can be done, Mr. Lee said last night, as an act passed by the last Congress permits Chinese to enter the United States for the purpose of attending the exhibition in connection with a concession.

Mr. Lee's home in China was at Hong Shan, or "Fragrant Hills," just north of Macao. He knows of Mr. Afong's place there, and knew Tony and Chun Lung when they were students at Hartford and New Haven respectively.

In 1887 Mr. Lee wrote a book entitled "When I Was a Boy in China," and was fortunate enough to sell the copyright to the Lothrops in Boston for a good round sum. The money earned in this venture enabled the author to travel extensively in the United States, and he has visited nearly every city of importance there.

During yesterday Mr. Lee called on Goo Kim, the Chinese Commercial Agent, Chief Justice Judd, and Justice Frear, and dined in the evening with Mr. Damon. He was a member of Mrs. Damon's father's church in China and remembers Mrs. Damon as a young lady before she met her husband. After he graduated Mr. Lee declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and renounced his allegiance to the Emperor of China. During his visit to China this time it will be as a citizen of his adopted country.

HAWAIIAN PASTORS MEET

Semi-annual Gathering of Evangelical Association.

Rev. Timoteo Chosen Moderator—Chinese Testaments to be Distributed—Portuguese Church to be Dedicated.

The Association of Hawaiian Evangelical Churches of this island has been holding its semi-annual meeting in Kaumakapili Church. Rev. E. S. Timoteo of Waialua was chosen moderator and Rev. J. M. Ezera of Ewa scribe.

All the churches were represented by delegates. The usual routine business was transacted on Wednesday. Yesterday representatives from other churches presented their greetings. Mr. F. W. Damon asked the Hawaiian pastors to aid in circulating Chinese scriptures. He has Chinese New Testaments for sale at ten cents each, and 120 have been sold in Honolulu during the last two months.

Mr. Okumura, of the Japanese Mission, expects to go to Japan on the Monmouthshire and will bring back his wife and family. The Portuguese Church is to be dedicated the first Sunday in November.

Pastors were urged to look after members of other churches residing in their parishes and have them connect themselves with the church in their new place of residence. The Hawaiian Sunday School will be asked to contribute towards the publication of a Gilbert Island Hymn and Tune Book. Dr. Bingham has sent the manuscript of a book like the Hoku Ao Nani, with 180 tunes, to be printed for the Hawaiian Board by the well-known music publishers, Biglow and Main, of New York city. It was resolved to devote some time at the next meeting in April, at Waianae, to the open discussion of practical topics in regard to religious life and church work.

The Norwegian ship Andvake, barks Fantasie, Snowdon, schooner Robert Lewers, British bark Samoa and Norwegian bark White Rose will load coal at Newcastle for Honolulu.

ENGLISH SUCCESS IS COMPLETE.

Egyptian Forces in Full Possession at Dongola.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS ON ARMENIA.

Grand Old Man Urges Independent Action by Great Britain—Another Trans Pacific Line. Ives Beaten—Storm in Georgia—Ex-Secretary Whitney Married—Foreign News.

DONGOLA, Sept. 23.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces are in full possession of Dongola, and the Soudan expedition proper has been brought to a successful close. The ease with which the result has been achieved is astonishing, though unquestionably it is due to the thoroughness of the preparations for a protracted campaign, which was one of the liveliest of possibilities.

The advance upon Dongola was begun at 5 a. m. The gunboats covered the left flank of the cavalry and the camel corps was on the right flank. Scouting parties of cavalry found that the Dervishes had not only abandoned their outposts, but that their main camp had been deserted, the enemy being in full flight and carrying with them their women and children. Whenever parties of Dervishes were sighted they were pursued by cavalry, many of the fugitives being killed. The gunboats shelled every detachment of hostiles that came within their range and did much execution.

All the principal Dervish chiefs with the exception of Wad Bishara, have surrendered, and the opposition to the Egyptian power in this section has completely collapsed. Only five British soldiers were wounded in the day's operations. There were captured six field guns, a large quantity of ammunition, great stores of grain and many flocks and herds. According to the intelligence department, defections at Omdurman and Khartoum threaten the overthrow of the Khalifa within a short time.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS

Appears Before Immense Audience in Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Grand Old Man has spoken, and he is the Grand Old Man billigerent. His message to the trembling statesmen who guide the destinies of this erstwhile proud empire is reassuring. He tells them that it will not plunge all Europe in war if they enforce respect for the common laws of humanity in Turkey. He declares that it will be impossible for any Christian government to raise its hand against them if they honestly undertake the simple duty and mission of stopping unspeakable crimes against helpless people. He insists that it is impossible, despite the universal suspicion of England, to give acceptable guarantees of unselfishness in the execution of the task. He demands that Great Britain shall no longer be dragged like a slave at the chariot wheels of the European powers.

This is the substance of the great speech which Mr. Gladstone delivered to an enormous meeting in Liverpool today.

He spoke an hour and a quarter with no sign of collapse or fatigue, and when he had finished he was the Gladstone of twenty years ago instead of the retired chieftain who had come upon the platform.

It is impossible yet to estimate the effect of his speech. His severest critics cannot describe it as rash or intemperate, and yet it was undoubtedly intended to spur the Government to more decisive action against the Sultan.

NOT PLEASED WITH THE CZAR.

Comment of an English Paper on Russia's Ruler.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Chronicle says of the Russian visitors: It is stated that the Czar and Czarina are highly pleased with their hearty reception. But such feelings are certainly not betrayed by the Czar, whose brief and almost laconic thanks for the addresses presented to him and whose cold unimpressibility was in great contrast to the frank and fearless pleasure of the Prince of Wales. The Czar was always glancing nervously aside at the slightest hitch at the proceedings. He listened to the addresses in impassive style, as if they were in a foreign tongue, and seemed surprised at the weight of the gold casket presented to him at Edinburg, so that he quickly dropped it into the hands of the Earl of Pembroke. The baby, Grand Duchess Olga, was the center of intense interest and admiration among the court ladies.

FIGHTING IN MADAGASCAR.

Reports of Lawless Acts on the Island.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 29.—Mail advices received here today from the Island of Madagascar bring further news of lawlessness there. A company of Haussas were surprised by insurgent Fayavolas near Antanarivo recently and several of the former were killed.

In addition two officers were wounded. It is also stated that the insurgents attacked and pillaged several convoys. The porters in each instance were were killed.

It was also rumored when the mail left Madagascar that thousands of the Fayavolas surrounded Antanarivo and attacked the suburbs.

CUBAN VICTORY.

Insurgents Succeed in Capturing Spanish Town.—Papers Confiscated.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—Private advices from Pinad del Rio are to the effect that Antonio Maceo has seized the town of San Juan Martinez. A serious engagement is also reported to have occurred on the road between the port of Coloma and Pinar del Rio City, where a whole Spanish regiment met Maceo and is said to have been routed. No news of the affair, however, has been given out officially in Havana.

Letters from Trinidad report that nothing is known of the whereabouts of the Spanish column under Colonel Lara, which left Villa Olara late in August, with orders to attack the rebel stronghold in the mountains. The rebel sympathizers say Lara with his entire column went over to the revolutionary forces, but the Spaniards deny this, intimating that Lara's defeat and capture is more probable.

At Santiago de Cuba the police have confiscated various Madrid and New York papers arriving in the mails for local subscribers and local news dealers. Bien Venido Sanchez, a rebel chief captured in Matanzas province and severely wounded, is not expected to recover. If he does he will be court martialed and shot. He is in the Red Cross hospital, closely guarded. This is the first instance in which the Red Cross has been allowed to treat insurgents since the Cuban rebellion began. The fact is causing much comment.

ODDS ON McKINLEY.

Professional Bookmakers Making Figures for Election.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Ullman & Rankin, a well known firm of bookmakers, have just posted betting odds on the coming Presidential election. As these odds have been prepared by careful speculators who make a business of that sort of thing, they may be regarded as showing how professional bettors value the chances of the leading candidates. The quotations show that the speculators have no doubt of the election of McKinley, as they offer 2½ to 1 in his favor on the general result. They are even more confident that the Ohio man will carry New York State, the odds on him being 6 to 1.

The figures also indicate a belief on the part of the bookies that McKinley will carry several States heretofore regarded as doubtful, and that he will have a substantial majority in the Electoral College. Some of the odds offered are: General result, 2½ to 1 on McKinley; New York City, even on McKinley; California, even on McKinley; Kentucky, even on McKinley; Maine, 4 to 1 on McKinley; Maryland, even on McKinley; Nebraska, 4 to 5 on McKinley.

STEAMER UMATILLA ASHORE.

Another Good Ship Goes to Pieces on Pacific Coast.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), Sept. 29.—The steamship Umatilla, plying between Puget Sound ports and San Francisco, after a most foundering in the straits, was run ashore on Point Wilson at 3:45 o'clock this morning and is considered to be almost a total wreck. She struck a submerged rock where the bark David Hoadley was wrecked some years ago, lost sixteen feet of her keel and tore a ragged hole in the bottom, through which the water poured in torrents.

The officers and agents of the vessel are averse to being interviewed, and decline to express an opinion regarding the probability of getting the steamer off. It is evident that they fear the worst.

FUSION IN KENTUCKY.

Democrats and Populists Reach an Agreement.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Major P. P. Johnson, chairman of the Silver Democratic State Central Committee, and J. A. Parker, chairman of the Populist State Executive Committee, met this afternoon and signed an agreement whereby fusion on Presidential electors is to be effected, the Populists withdrawing their ticket for two places on the Democratic ticket. The Democratic candidates for Congress will be supported by the Populists wherever such an agreement can be made, the object, as expressed in the agreement, being "to secure the election of W. J. Bryan for President and a Congress in harmony with his views on the financial question."

GENERAL LEE MAY RETIRE.

His Strained Relations With Captain-General Weyler.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The World's Havana cable says: In spite of official denials, I am informed that the relations between Consul General Lee and Captain General Weyler are getting stiffer and stiffer every day. The affair of S. T. Tolon is responsible for the disagreement between the generals. Samuel T. Tolon is a prominent American citizen who was arrested on board the American liner Seneca by order of General Weyler. Lee demands of Weyler to replace Tolon on board an American steamship. Weyler refuses flatly. The matter has been referred to Spain and Washington.

RECORDS OF SLAUGHTER.

Murder Continues Within Realms of Bloody Turk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—It appears that thousands of Armenians were killed in the recent massacre at Egin, in the Kharput region. It is reported that 100 Armenians have been killed at Divrig, in the same village.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Times says that a slaughter of Armenians is reported in Maiseriea and at Chemereh, in Antolia. The burning of Kharput is also reported.

The Daily Mail has a Constantinople dispatch which confirms the foreign news, and which says that 120 Armenians have been slain at Chemereh.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 25.—The Manchester Guardian understands that an agreement is probable between Great Britain, Russia and France in order to bring about the settlement of the Eastern question, the co-operation of the French Government being purchased by an understanding regarding Egypt.

Continuing, the Guardian expresses the belief that the scheme suggested is to neutralize both Egypt and Turkey under an international guarantee, with their rulers under international tutelage.

NAME PORTER FOR GOVERNOR

New York Democrats Find Their Silver Candidate.

New York, Sept. 28.—The Democratic State Committee met tonight in this city to hear the report of the committee appointed to notify the nominees of the recent Buffalo State Convention. There was a full attendance by the members in person or by proxy, but Senator Hill, who surprised everyone by appearing at a recent meeting of the committee with a proxy and then made sensational speeches in behalf of John Boyd Thacher, the Gubernatorial nominee, was not present this time. The committee reported that Mr. Thacher had refused to accept the nomination for Governor and the Judge Titus had accepted the nomination for Supreme Court Justice and that Wilbur F. Porter, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, had placed himself in the hands of the committee as candidate for governor.

The nomination was made unanimous, as was that of Fred Schraub of Lewis county for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Schraub came before the committee and made a short speech, pledging himself to the Chicago platform and ticket and accepted the nomination.

SURPRISED BY REBELS.

Twenty-two Spanish Volunteers Surrounded and Killed.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Colonel Lara has encountered the insurgent band of Bandera intrenched in a fort at Veguita, in the Trinidad district. Bandera's forces were dislodged, leaving four killed.

A detachment of thirty-five volunteers left yesterday for Quivican, in Havana province, to secure a supply of cattle. They had seized more than they had been ordered to do, when they were surprised and surrounded by a band of insurgents. Lieutenant Romero and twenty-two of the volunteers were killed and four of them were wounded.

The insurgent leader, Luis Rodrigguez, has been found hanged at La Gunillas, in Mantazas.

PEARY HOME AGAIN.

Returns Hale and Hearty After Successful Trip.

NORTH SYDNEY (Cape Breton), Sept. 26.—The Peary expedition steamer Hope arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. She left St. Johns, N. F., July 10th last, and touched at Halifax on July 16th. She later passed Sydney on the way North with Lieutenant Peary, Professors Alfred Burton and George H. Barton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, G. H. Putnam, assistant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Professor Ralph S. Tarr of Cornell University, Professor M. C. Gill and others on board. The main object was to bring home the forty-ton meteorite discovered by Peary.

WONDERFUL PACING RECORD.

John R. Gentry Lowers the Mark to 2.00½.

PORTLAND (Me.), Sept. 24.—John R. Gentry today, at Rigby Park, paced the fastest mile ever made in harness and placed the world's record at 2:00½. The day was cold and a light northwesterly wind was blowing up the stretch when John R. Gentry, with W. S. Andrews behind him, came out to go against his record of 2:01½ made on September 8th, this year, at Glen Falls, N. Y., in the second heat of a race with Star Pointer. Gentry had been given two warming-up heats during the afternoon. When he came out for the third the sun was rapidly sinking.

CRUISERS FOR JAPAN.

One of Them May be Built at the Union Iron Works.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Herald's Washington special says: Two Japanese naval constructors who have been in this country for several months examining the plans and specifications for two new cruisers for the Japanese Government, have, I understand, reported favorably upon the bids submitted by the Cramps and the Union Iron Works. The final award of the contracts will be made to them within a few weeks. The vessels will be of 5,000 tons displacement each, and the contracts will call for speed of about 22 knots.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP LINE.

Proposed Service Between San Francisco and Vladivostock.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—It is understood here that United States capitalists are negotiating with the Russian Government for the establishment of a rapid steamship service between San Francisco and Vladivostock.

It is also said that a French company is being formed, supported by the Minister of Commerce, to run a regular steamship service between Dunkirk and Vladivostock.

Benj. Harrison Jr.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—General Benjamin Harrison's heart is beating in unison with the universe on these balmy fall days, and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has joined the ranks of other celebrated American women with whom all womankind feels a lively sympathy. Like the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady William Beresford and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, her thoughts are dwelling in the quintessence of delight upon those daintiest of dainty things—those filmy laces and fluffy gowns—in which tiny Baby Harrison may soon flourish wee hands and feet and coo as it gazes on a strange, new and all-absorbing world.

STRUCK A SUBMERGED REEF.

Disaster to the British Cruiser Wild Swan in Callao Harbor.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 29.—It is reported here tonight that H. M. S. Wild Swan struck a submerged rock in Callao harbor while under full speed. Those who know the place say that the vessel's chances for escape from total destruction are few. The Wild Swan is the smallest cruiser in the Pacific Coast squadron and a rather inferior type of vessel.

H. M. S. Comus leaves tomorrow for the south, word having reached Admiral Palliser today that the Wild Swan was in a dangerous position.

Thacher Will Not Run.

ALBANY (N. Y.), Sept. 26.—John Boyd Thacher has declined the Silver Democratic nomination for Governor of New York. This was the day set for the visit to Thacher of the committe of five appointed at the meeting of the State Democratic Committee on Tuesday to officially notify him of his nomination, but in advance of their coming he gave out a letter announcing his declination. At the outset of his statement Thacher made an acknowledgment of the honor the nomination implied, and in the next sentence said he was constrained to decline it.

Venezuela Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The report of the Venezuelan Commission appointed last January to investigate the British-Venezuelan boundary dispute probably will be made to the President shortly before Congress convenes in December. It was believed that the report would be ready by November 1st, but complications in connection with the work in Holland have caused the delay. The several members of the Commission have been at work on different branches of the subject all summer with a view to reaching a decision as early as possible.

Terrible Storm in Georgia

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 29.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Atlanta, Ga., says: A disastrous hurricane swept over Brunswick and the Georgia coast this morning. Meagre reports have been received from the storm center, which say that the hurricane was one of the most terrific known, and that great damage and probable loss of life resulted. All the wires along the coast are down and up to a late hour communication had not been restored to Brunswick, Savannah or Charleston.

Moved to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The local branch headquarters of the Democratic National Committee have been closed and will not be reopened. The branch was opened at the beginning of the campaign with the idea of supplying literature for Democratic newspapers, but it has been found that this work could be more effectively done in Chicago than in Washington.

Gold Democrats Organize.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—W. B. Bynum, chairman; John P. Frenzel, treasurer, and C. V. Holman, chief of the literary bureau of the Gold Standard Democratic Committee, formally opened the headquarters today. As soon as Chairman Bynum gets business well in hand he will call a meeting of the executive committee, and energetic campaigning in the interests of Palmer and Buckner will at once commence.

Yale's First Victory.

HARTFORD (Conn.), Sept. 26.—The football season opened here today with a game between Yale and Trinity. Yale won by a score of 6 to 0, and had a hard time doing it. It was a great battle from start to finish. Two minutes before the expiration of half time Yale scored her first and only touchdown, in the second half neither side scored. Today's game plainly showed how lamentably weak Yale is this year.

Wm. C. Whitney Married.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 29.—A fairer day for a wedding never came than that which greeted William C. Whitney and Mrs. Edith S. Randolph, who were married this afternoon in the little stone church of St. Saviours by Rev. C. S. Lengffiwell, the pastor. It was an informal affair, there were no bridesmaids and no best man. No formal invitations were issued.

Ives Beaten at Billiards.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Frank Ives, the billiard champion, was defeated tonight in a 14-inch balk line game by George Carter, ex-champion of New England. Ives started to make 400 points to Carter's 300, but succeeded in getting only 272 when his opponent ran out.

Fusion in Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 25.—Fusion was agreed to between the Democrats and Populists at their conference held here today. The electoral ticket is to be divided, giving Watson four Louisiana votes, but all agree to vote for Bryan.

Japanese Denial.

TOKIO, Sept. 27.—The newspapers here deny the assertion published in London that Russia and Japan have agreed upon a joint protectorate in Corea.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

October Arrivals:

Picture Moulding and Mat Boards

IN THE LATEST PATTERNS

PLATINOTYPE PICTURES OF HAWAIIAN SCENES.

OIL and Water - Color Paintings

By MRS. KELLEY, HITCHCOCK, HUGO FISHER, JESSETT and others.

BIRD CAGES.

An invoice in New Designs, direct from the Factory, at Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Hygienic Refrigerators!

No taints, no odors; removable Galvanized Steel Compartments, entirely separated one from another. Water sealed tap; perfectly insulated walls. Air-tight joints and seams. The only perfect Refrigerator made.

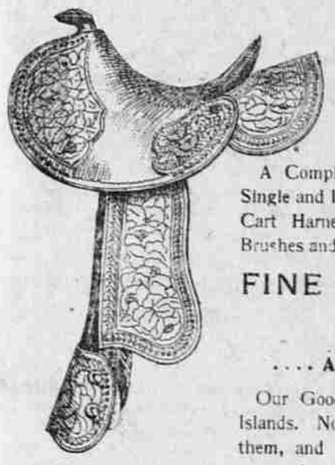
NEW IDEAL SEWING MACHINES.

NORTON'S IMPROVED BALL-BEARING RATCHET SCREW TACKS, The acme of perfection. Samples at The Pacific Hardware Company.

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HARNESS AND SADDLES, ETC.



A Complete Line constantly in stock consisting of Single and Double Harness, Plantation Team Harness, Cart Harness, Whips, Bridles, Robes, Blankets, Brushes and Carriage Trimmings.

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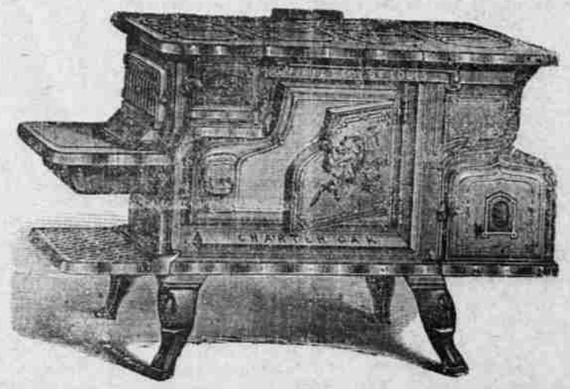
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Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipe, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders. Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Dimond Block. 75-79 King Street.

French Kids!

We have just opened A new line of

French Kid Gloves

In All Shades and Sizes.

French Organdies and Swiss Goods in Dress Lengths.

☞ Give us your name and we will send you a complete assortment of samples.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ld.,

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Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company Of Hartford.

NORTH BRITISH —: AND :— MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

		£	s	d
1—Authorized Capital	£3,000,000			
Subscribed "	2,780,000			
Paid up Capital		687,500	0	0
2—Fire Funds		2,601,016	2	9
3—Life and Annuity Funds		9,144,614	19	5
		£12,433,131	2	2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

BAYARD LIKES THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

Guest of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

POSITION OF THE POPULISTS.

Brutality Toward Cuban Prisoners—Tesla's Latest Invention—Watson Gives Warning. Wants Sewall to Withdraw—Big Land Suit in Samoa—Will Antogonize Dubois.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Unique and picturesque as have been scores of notable political contests in this city, none approached that which last night and today wrought up the entire community to its wildest pitch of excitement, and never has there been such an anomalous result as was shown at the close of the day, when three conventions, held in different sections of the city, named the same man for the head of the ticket, and that man George Frederick Williams for Governor. The factional fight in the ranks of the hitherto united Massachusetts Democracy can be traced back to the Chicago convention of last July, when in the struggle between gold and silver George Fred Williams and a few others boldly left the majority of the Massachusetts delegation and voted for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Since that time the "rift in the lute" has gradually become wider, and charges of "traitors" and "would-be dictators" have been used freely.

The climax came last evening when, in the big Bryan rally at Music Hall, Mr. Williams accused the leaders of wanting to control the State convention, and requested all those who were in favor of his nomination to stay all night in their seats so that no move might be made which would deprive them of fulfilling the program which had been marked out by the silver leaders. To this request 609 of his followers obeyed to the letter, and all night the vigil was kept. Every kind of ingenuity was tried to make the men vacate the hall. The police were called upon to clear the hall, but the young lawyers in the silver movement were successful, and as a result the doors were kept locked until 3:40 this afternoon.

Bright and early today thousands of men, scores of whom were delegates from out of town, assembled around Music Hall, expecting the doors to be opened at any moment that a compromise might ensue. Overtures were made by members of the State Central Committee and they were rejected by the men in possession of the hall, who were fearful of treachery. The men on the outside then organized in Hamilton place, in response to the suggestion of Timothy W. Coakly, the locked-in leader of the silver men, and whatever business was transacted in the hall was endorsed by the outside meeting.

The State Committee then went to Faneuil Hall, where a convention was held and the National candidate and the Chicago platform were indorsed, and George Fred Williams was nominated for Gubernatorial honors. This action was protested against by a number of gold standard Democrats, who withdrew in a body and placed a ticket favorable to Palmer and Buckner in the field.

In Wesleyan Hall the State Convention of the Populist party was held, and immediately they heard that Williams had been nominated as the free-silver candidate for Governor they followed suit and placed him at the head of their ticket.

PRISONERS SHOT DOWN.

Horrible Tales of Slaughter Come From Cuban War Fields.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A Tampa (Fla.) special says:

Ninety-three political prisoners were recently ordered deported from Havana to the Isle of Pines. They were sent in chains, afoot, overland to Battomo, where they were taken by steamer to their destination.

The prisoners were guarded by 200 guardia civiles, who shot them all down in a lonely palm grove on the roadside near Bejucal. The bodies afterward were horribly mutilated with machetes. The guards reported that the prisoners tried to escape.

Letters from Havana continue to tell stories of shocking atrocities committed by the Spanish troops, and in many cases these stories come from the Spanish themselves. In one case where it was officially reported that nineteen insurgents had been killed in battle it is asserted that the Spanish troops had cruelly slaughtered nineteen noncombattants—men, women and children—in revenge for an attack made upon the troops by ambushed insurgents.

In another case three little children were locked in a house, which was set on fire, and the children were burned to death. Another case reported is that of a decrepit old man and two negroes who were brutally butchered.

WATSON'S WARNING.

Tells What Will Happen If Sewall Is Retained.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Thomas Watson, the Populist candidate for Vice President, telegraphs to the World a review of the political situation in which, in conclusion, he says:

"Under present conditions Mr. Bryan cannot get the full Populist vote. He cannot get it in Kansas or Colorado; he cannot get it in North Carolina or Nebraska. In the friendliest spirit I give Chairman Jones warning. He will make the blunder of his life if he listens to the fusion leaders and believes a full Populist vote can be had for Bryan with Sewall on the ticket.

"The Populist voters are men who have educated themselves on political topics. They will not stultify themselves by voting against their convictions. They will not vote for a man who, if Mr. Bryan dies, will make us another President after the fashion of Grover Cleveland. They may not be able to break up the fusion deal, but they can stay at home. The contract made at St. Louis for a united Democratic-Populist ticket should be carried out in good faith. Democratic managers should not expect to hold us to it when they ignore it themselves. If McKinley is elected, the responsibility will forever rest upon these managers, who have it in their power to control by fair means 2,000,000 votes, and have lost them by violating the terms of the compact."

BIG LAND SUIT IN SAMOA.

Chief Justice Ide Behearing Case of Californias Against New Zealand Co.

APIA, Samoa, Sept. 8.—An application was made today by counsel for Wellman, Neylan and Hobbs of San Francisco, and the California Cracker Company, for a further adjournment of the hearing of the big suit in which the above parties are involved against Harris and others of New Zealand, concerning the large tracts of land commonly known as the American and Polynesian Land Company's estates. The application was refused on the ground that there was not sufficient reason given for an adjournment, and the case will be heard on September 11. Chief Justice Ide intends to leave Samoa if possible at the end of the year, and to accomplish this the work of the Supreme Court is being moved on as rapidly as possible. The rehearings of the decisions of the Land Commission will be shortly concluded.

President Schmidt is still here, although the day is passed when it was stated he would go. It is now nearly two years since the treaty powers were petitioned by the Government of Samoa to remove President Schmidt, and early in the year the Samoans were informed that he would be leaving in September. But it is now ascertained that the time of his departure is uncertain, as the powers have neither appointed his successor nor decided to do away with the office altogether, which latter is the desire of foreigners and natives.

BRYAN AND WATSON.

Action Taken by the Populists at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—The Populist convention that met in this city today to consider fusion with the Democrats, after being in session all day, adjourned tonight sine die, after adopting the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the committee of thirteen on matters of electors of the Populist party, in order to close our ranks and unite our forces in the State of Indiana, in securing the election of our nominee for President, W. J. Bryan, and do full justice to our Vice Presidential nominee, Thomas E. Watson, that we nominate five Populist electors and Ten Democratic electors, and certify to the same as the electors that shall be placed on the Populist party State ticket of Indiana."

The electors in the Fourth and Thirteenth districts are the Populist nominees for Congress, and their selection as electors leaves the field clear for the Democratic nominees, W .S. Holman and J. W. Krueger.

BAYARD IS STUMPING.

Chief Guest of Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet last night in connection with the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which has been in progress here. Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, was the chief guest of the evening.

In responding to a toast to the President of the United States Mr. Bayard referred to the Queen's prolonged reign as a triumph of good and settled government of a free country. He also eulogized President Cleveland's financial integrity and good faith. His chief reason for coming, he said, was his warm appreciation of the noble words spoken by Baron Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England, now in the United States, in favor of international arbitration, which Mr. Bayard said he hoped would sink into the consciences of both peoples.

ANTAGONIZE DUBOIS.

National Committee Says Idaho Democrats Acted Unwisely.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 25.—A special to the Tribune from Boise, Idaho, says:

Secretary Walsh of the Democratic National Committee, who came here to arrange a fusion of the silver forces in the interest of Senator Dubois, left for the East today. Before leaving he gave out a letter repudiating the action of the Democrats and Populists in Idaho in making common cause against the candidacy of Dubois for re-election to the United States Senate.

The letter states that the National Democratic Committee desires the return of Dubois to the Senate, and calls upon the Democrats of Idaho to cancel the agreement with the Populists, recognize the silver Republicans and assist in every way to secure the return of Dubois to the United States Senate.

TESLA'S LATEST INVENTION.

It Promises to be of Great Value to Scientists.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The last issue of the Electrical Review describes the latest invention of Nicola Tesla. He has succeeded, it says, in perfecting his so-called electrical oscilators, or machines for the economical production of rapid electrical vibrations. By means of the oscillators he is confident that his lighting by glass bulbs, without the usual filament of the incandescent lamp, will become practicable. They are besides capable of developing far more powerful Roentgen rays than was hitherto possible with the old apparatus, and they lend themselves to numerous other uses, such as photography, the production of ozone and other chemical combinations, and electric therapeutic treatment. Tesla's work has always attracted great attention among electric workers, but it is probable that these latest contributions of his will prove more fruitful and far-reaching than his previous achievements.

POPULISTS EXPLAIN.

Butler Will Issue an Address to His Party.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It is understood that Chairman Butler and Secretary Edgerton have prepared an address to the American people on behalf of the Populist National Committee, setting forth the position of the Populist party in the present campaign. The address is intended to be in effect a reply to Watson's letter, though it will not be addressed to Watson or take special note of his communication. So far as can be learned, the document will state officially the attitude of the Populist party in regard to Bryan; will detail the reasons for and the circumstances attending his nomination, and appeal to the members of the party in all parts of the country to allow nothing to stand in the way of allowing the Presidential candidate their loyal and undivided support.

Wanamaker Buys the Business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—What some New York merchants have been expecting for some months to hear of was formally announced today, the purchase of Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s lease of store and stock by John Wanamaker.

Li Hung's Taste for Champagne.

Among other proofs of his great statesmanship, Li Hung Chang has proven his ability to drink three quarts of champagne without giving the least evidence of having a jag on.

Noted Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Sir John Eric Erichsen, who was made a baronet in 1895, is dead.

RALPH AND MAGGIE H.

Settlement of a Race Which Took Place in June.

Black Ralph Had no Record—Foaled in California in 1889—Affidavits From Former Owners.

Among the June 11th events was a mile race, trotting or pacing to harness, best three in five. Among the entries were William Norton's "Black Ralph," a pacer, and Tom Hollinger's "Margaret H."

Norton's horse won, with Hollinger's second and the race was decided. On information received Mr. Hollinger filed a protest, claiming the race on the ground that "Black Ralph" had a California record. The judges revoked their decision and agreed to wait until Mr. Norton would furnish satisfactory information that his horse had never been in a race prior to this one.

Seeley Shaw took the matter in hand and communicated with parties in Davisville, California, where "Black Ralph" was foaled, and by the last steamer he received affidavits from various persons there who are thoroughly familiar with the colt's record. Below are published two of them, one from the original owner and the other from the person owning Ralph before he was shipped to Honolulu:

"W. H. Marden, first being duly sworn, deposes and says that there was foaled upon his ranch near Davisville, county of Yolo, State of California, one black pacing colt, sired by Killarney, dam by Missouri Chief, second dam Morgan mare, in the spring of 1889. That he disposed of said colt to Geo. Sanders in the spring of 1893; that said Sanders was conducting a nursery near Davisville at that time, and used the colt for business purposes (that is, driving from his nursery to town and around the vicinity on business); that said Sanders sold the colt in August, 1894, to G. Lindaner. Up to that time the colt had not been owned outside of Yolo county and had never been driven in a race, with the exception of a scrub race at the Fourth of July celebration at Davisville in 1894. No record.

"W. H. MARDEN."

"Sworn and subscribed to before me this 10th day of August, 1896.

"ALBERT J. PLANT,

"Notary Public in and for the County of Yolo, State of California."

"G. Lindaner, first being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the 15th day of August, 1894, at Davisville, he purchased from Geo. Sanders one black pacing horse; shipped the horse to San Francisco, and on the 8th day of September, 1894, shipped the said horse from San Francisco to Honolulu, consigned to William Norton.

"G. LINDANER."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1896.

"ALBERT J. PLANT,

"Notary Public in and for the County of Yolo, State of California."

This puts an end to the dispute as to the record of the horse and furnishes information upon which the judges may decide. It might be a good thing to have the race over again.

JAPANESE BEER.

Another Industry Which May Hurt Foreign Producers.

At a farewell banquet dinner in the Seiyoken, Uyeno, held recently in honor of Mr. Uyeno Kintaro, brewer of the Nihon Beer Co., who is being sent to Germany for three years to study there the art of making malt, Mr. Umakoshi Kyohei, Director of that Company, made a speech which throws much light on the future of the beer brewing trade in Japan. The Japan Gazette gives the gist of the speech:

The beer brewing trade in Japan has made such rapid strides, that the import of beer has now been entirely stopped, and Japanese beer is exported to Singapore, Bombay and other places. The sale can be extended more and more, but in spite of the excellent outlook the supply is quite insufficient to meet the increasing demand. Our "Ebisu Beer," for instance, cannot meet the large orders from customers both at home and abroad, and it is a regretable fact that we disappoint our patronizers at this season when beer is most wanted. Many regard beer brewing as an uncertain trade which does not benefit the country in any way. Such a belief arises from the ignorance of the trade. Besides supplying a necessary beverage, few trades have been so effective as beer brewing in checking imports and expanding exports. Can such a trade be called benefitless in these days of keen commercial competition? At present, only four sorts of beer including Ebisu, Kirin, Asahi and Saporo, are brewed in the proper way in this country. Adding to these various other sorts of more or less crude nature, the total output of beer is less than 50,000 "koku" per annum. Comparing this with 4,000,000 "koku" of "sake," it is only 1-50 in quantity. Estimated according to the quantity of alcohol contained in each of the two beverages, beer, which contains only 4-15 of the alcohol contained in "sake," cannot exceed 1-300 of "sake" in production. As "sake" which is only consumed at home can be profitably brewed in so large a quantity, beer which is consumed in all countries of the world ought to find good sales if brewed ten or twenty times as much as at present. The establishment of new beer breweries being under contemplation in Tokyo and various other places, some allege that the existing breweries will in the future suffer considerably. But there is really no ground for such fears. One of two new breweries cannot in the least affect the profit of the older breweries, seeing the large demand for beer, and the trade is far from being uncertain. The profit of the trade being so large and certain even at present, when all the malt is imported from distant countries, it is not difficult for any one to see how much more profit it will yield if good malt can be made of Japanese barley. Our Company recently opened a malt factory and tried malt-making with a Garland machine of the latest invention, and also tried the cultivation of German barley. It is owing to the result of our careful investigations, after having ascertained the results of our trials, that we now send Mr. Uyeno to Germany to study the art of malt-making there. If this be simply for Mr. Uyeno's private study, I have not much to say. But the object of his study having an important bearing on the trade of the country, I must request his special attention to the matter.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
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Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use
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A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

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Limited.
Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of
New Goods
Among them you will find:
CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS,
COPPER RIVETS and BURRS,
HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS,
CYLINDER CHURNS,
SHOVELS and SPADES,
CAST STEEL, BAR IRON,
GALV'D SHEET IRON,
GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS,
CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS,
HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS,
IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted),
COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS,
BLACK RIVETS, HINGES,
LAWN MOWERS,
HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS,
MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
SCALES, SAND PAPER,
WRAPPING PAPER,
WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS,
3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK,
IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS,
CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE,
GALV'D PIPE, ½in. to 2in.,
MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes,
IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2in.,
2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES,
CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES
SHIP CHANDLERY,
GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.
Success Water Filters:
The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.
All to be seen at—
E. O. HALL & SON'S,
Cor. King and Fort Sts.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
Original and Only Genuine.
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentry, Diarrhœa.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

There is a Spanish proverb that on Tuesday one should never travel or marry, and this superstition is so ingrained that even in Madrid there are never any weddings on Tuesddays, and trains are almost empty.

In the year 1700 over one-half the city of Edinburgh was destroyed by fire.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 9, 1896.

The Advertiser regrets the publication of any matter which might be construed as reflecting upon the American Minister or those whom he represents.

The more the plans of the American campaign are worked out the more it becomes apparent that the Palmer and Buckner ticket was put up with a view to making an effort in 1900 to bring the party back to the old principles and wipe out the Populistic combinations.

A recent dispatch on the Turkish affairs says that the crisis is over and "the Porte intends publishing immediately a report of reforms already carried out." It would indeed be interesting to learn of reforms that the Porte had carried out, and there can be no doubt that he could make money by selling his report, as it contains so much that people never heard of before. The only reform that will be effective will be the wiping out of the Porte as an official character.

Bicyclists have demonstrated most forcibly their ability to further the cause of good roads by taking a hand in politics. Now they have another opportunity to use their political power against a trust which proposes to combine to prevent the fall in the price of wheels. The cost of machines is certainly a matter that affects a great many very seriously, and if the numerous riders in the United States can make a counter combination to threaten the life of a trust, the bicycle will have won a greater victory than any yet recorded.

After many months of theatrical famine Honolulu is now promised a treat which the theatre goers of this country have not had for a good number of years. Even the best plays that have been put on during the last year have lacked the proper stage settings, so that both amateurs and professionals have now a great advantage in the fact that they "have a house to play in." That the Irwin opera house is to be opened by local talent, leaves no question that Mr. Irwin believes in giving Honolulu the first place, a move which will be appreciated by the public generally.

Mrs. Nakuina's presentation of the necessity for a park by Nuuanu stream, from the Hawaiian standpoint, is one of the most forcible pleas that has yet been made. The few dollars and cents that might be gained from the sale or lease of the reclaimed lands to business firms should by no means overshadow the comforts of the people whose happiest existence is in the open air. Money is not the only thing that should be looked after in making plans for the future development of Honolulu. Better extend the harbor in other directions than allow commerce to rob the city of this spot which is pre-eminently fitted for park purposes.

Candidate Bryan's trip through the New England States was marked principally by exhibitions of disfavor. When he stopped at New Haven the Yale men indulged in college yells so that his speech couldn't be heard, and while speaking at Worcester, Mass., a manufacturer draped the building in the rear of the platform with a red flag bearing Bryan's picture, and beside it the stars and stripes bearing McKinley's picture. Crowds gathered to hear the orator, but the lack of significance was well shown by the thousands who gathered to cheer him in the Republican centers of Sewall's State. The last heard of Bryan he spoke to a big aggregation in Tammany hall, but was so fatigued that he was unable to make the second speech for which he was scheduled. It looks as if the powers of the boy orator might give out just at the most critical period.

An American physician writing recently on the public health of the Orient calls attention to the fact that the Suez canal is not altogether beneficial, since it makes Egypt the highway of travel to the Orient, and opens the way for easy and speedy transmission of cholera to Europe and America by means of the annual pilgrimages to Mecca, in which the Mohammedans of India participate in large numbers. The cholera now raging in Egypt had its origin in last spring's pilgrimage, and its victims already number 16,000. Certainly from the sanitarian standpoint the Suez canal is not a success, and on the same principle the fast steamers of the Pacific and the numerous lines now carrying passengers to and from the Orient are not without their serious dangers, both to this country and the United States. Fortunately, however, there is not the same disposition on this side of the globe to make even the public health subservient to the demands of commerce. With the powers controlling the Oriental ports and the Suez canal, the cholera reports are suppressed and precautions cast aside for fear of the injury which trade might suffer by "unnecessary" delay. We trust, however, that the time will never come in this country when public health is made secondary to commerce.

There ought to be no necessity for pleading for the Palama park. The establishment of a "breathing spot" in that section of the city should be taken as a foregone conclusion by the people and by the Government. We certainly hope that the business community will not so far forget itself as to urge the Government to fill the new-made lands between the King and Smith street bridges with either Chinese shanties or warehouses. This is the only spot left where there is a possibility of making a park for the people on the Ewa side of the city. On the other side Emma Square and Thomas Square fill the bill for the present, and there is plenty of extra park space on Punchbowl when the city extends its borders in that direction, as it now bids fair to do. In the Palama section there is nothing except the improved site of the old wash houses available this side of Kamehameha schools.

Willett& Gray's last circular notes the usual 1¾ per cent dividend paid on the preferred stock of the American Sugar Refining Company, and 3 per cent on the common stock. This looks as if the trust continued to enjoy good financial health, notwithstanding the bad condition of American securities generally. Another notable feature was the rise in the price of the company's stock from 95 to 117¾, "on the prospect of the election of McKinley and the renewal of the protective policy of the Republican administration." This election forecast may be taken for what it is worth, which at this time of the campaign doesn't amount to very much. Stock manipulators may be counted upon to keep the market going up and down from now until the election. It would not be surprising to find that Bryan's last speech before Tammany sent the sugar stocks rolling down the lists again.

The Temps, Paris, gives a new view to the recent troubles in Armenia, placing a portion of the blame upon the Armenian conspirators who, it is claimed, "had no other object than to direct the attention of Europe to Armenia. So far it has been successful, but the instigators of the plot have unchained a hurricane of Turkish fanaticism which has cost their brothers of race and faith very dear. The worst is that the conspirators have lowered the justice of the cause which they profess to love more than anything else in the world. But all this does not tend to excuse the outbreaks of fanatical race hatred of which the Turks have been guilty under the very eyes of the Sultan. Even criminals are entitled to legal protection, how much more the innocent persons whose misfortune is to be related to criminals." In this view of the matter the dishonor is dividedly evenly although no white man no civilized man can way down in his heart condemn the Armenian for resorting to vigorous measures to attract the attention of supposedly civilized and righteous nations.

The tendencies of Japan's foreign trade is given in the following review made by the London Financial News: "In 1895 the total trade of Japan was 15 per cent. larger than in the previous year, and of the total the share of Yokohama was exactly one-half. Two-thirds of the increase were due to exports and one-third to imports, and, as Consul Hall says, these figures are an unmistakable indication of the vigor and recuperative power of Japan's foreign power. We are sorry to find that, comparing the rate of increase of the four countries which are the leading participators in Japan's trade, and taking imports and exports together, the statistics for Yokohama show that Germany is making the most rapid advance and Great Britain the slowest, the value of German trade in 1895 being an increase of over 53 per cent. on the preceding year, American trade nearly 18 per cent., French 12½ per cent., and that of Great Britain less than 8 per cent. As regards the proportions in which the gross trade of the port is shared between the same countries, America heads the list with 34 per cent., Great Britain comes next with 21 per cent., France next with 17 per cent., and then Germany with 7 per cent. Of the total exports of Yokohama America takes more than half, while Great Britain supplies nearly half the imports."

OUR ESTEEMED CONTEMPORARY.

In the last issue of the Hilo Tribune nearly all the editorial space is given to the news matter of the Advertiser and Gazette. We appreciate the compliment and trust our esteemed contemporary will continue to shower puffs upon the excellence of the journals published by the Gazette Company. Referring to the "view of Hilo," our esteemed contemporary says: "It doesn't bear the slightest resemblance to Hilo and might be taken equally well for anything else from a collection of prairie dugouts to the New Jerusalem." In this instance our friends are more harsh upon Hilo than this paper has ever been, since we never compared Hilo to a collection of "prairie dugouts"—and the "view of Hilo" was an exact reproduction of a photograph taken soon after the earthquake. Possibly the place was shaken up that its own citizens didn't recognize their own vines and fig trees.

Then again some wise head goes on to accuse the Advertiser with being responsible for all the ills that ever befell the island of Hawaii. In the next breath it says that the Advertiser has no influence. As our esteemed friends contradict themselves once in every five lines we will not attempt to straighten out its ideas. There is one point on which we agree, however, and it is given expression as follows: "The sooner we on this Island determine on our line of policy and put the same into practical operation, the better for our ultimate success and the practical demonstration that must come sooner or later." In these few words are summed up all the troubles of the Island of Hawaii. The only line of policy ever mapped out by the Tribune is exemplified in the "divine right to kick." Its line of policy is not representative of the whole Island as was proven by the establishment of another journal. It requested the people to come together under the banner of its clique and they have refused. It has intensified the factional feeling within its own burg and now wants to put the blame on some one else. It has shown very little of any true national spirit and given the most of its space to extended harangues on centralization, etc., etc. Now we would suggest that our contemporary, if possible, discontinue going about with a chip on its shoulder for a while and at least make an attempt to say something and do something in which it can enlist the sympathies of more than seven people of its own town.

A SOCIALISTIC TEST.

In one of its recent issues the New York Nation gleefully notes the failure of the village settlement plan of New Zealand, and quotes it as an instance of the idiocy of the Populistic theories now being forged to the front in the United States. There are indeed a great many lessons to be drawn from the land tenure systems of New Zealand, but it is by no means true that all the experiments have proved of no practical value.

The village settlement started in 1893 was a scheme to give the "poor man a chance," and in fact State funds were provided to help him along. Each settlement contained no less than twenty persons, to whom the Government allotted 130 acres of land and advanced $250 to each member, which was to be repaid in installments, within ten years, with interest at five per cent. The governing power rested in a Board of Trustees, which assigned land to each individual. The Board was also given supreme power to admit new members and expel old ones for various causes. A person expelled was allowed to appeal to the General Assembly, whose decision was final. In case of expulsion, withdrawal or death, the owner's property reverted to the association, and the Board of Trustees looked after the family as seemed best.

Probably the cause of the failure of this socialistic scheme was largely due to the arbitrary powers given the trustees. They were given authority to conduct the settlement business with the Government, assign lands, decide what crops should be planted, buildings erected and new industries established, pass upon all purchases made by individual members, superintend the labor and fix the length of the day's work, distribute coupons in exchange for produce brought in, watch over the public health and preserve peace and order. Besides all this they were allowed to levy fines not to exceed $50, punish for breach of the rules, fix salaries and cut down allowances at the store. The settler was bound to obey or get out. He must live on the land given him, not leave for a vacation of more than two weeks, and could not undertake labor on the outside except by permission of the trustees.

After these settlements had been in existence something over a year and a half, a Parliamentary inquiry was instituted, and it was found that in all but one of the thirteen settlements started the Government allowance had been exhausted in eighteen months and the settlers were calling for more. Many were heavily in debt, and all except three said they could not go on without more assistance. The conservative conclusion to draw from all this is that the Anglo-Saxon is not yet ready for advanced forms of socialism, and does better "hoeing his own row." One thing noticeable, however, is the condition almost approaching slavery under which the settler was placed, which was most certainly a mistake. Another lesson is the fact that Government assistance does not spur the great majority of everyday individuals to greater activity. The men looking for Government allowances were apparently not the men to go to work and improve their surroundings. The experiment shows that direct Government paternalism is not healthy. Men must be obliged to work, and they must be allowed more individual freedom than allowed by the New Zealand plan.

DAVID WELLS ON GOLD APPRECIATION.

In a late issue of the New York Tribune, David A. Wells sets forth to considerable length his views upon the financial systems of the world and more especially does he devote his attention to the arguments of the free silver men who are at present the center of interest in the commercial and agricultural centers of the world. One of the most interesting features of Mr. Wells' article is that portion in which he touches upon the theory that gold has appreciated in value. The argument is a common one that the price of commodities follows the price of silver, and furthermore that the reason why a gold dollar will today buy more than it did several years ago is because the gold has appreciated in value. But as Mr. Wells says no one has ever been able to name a single commodity that has notably declined in price within the last thirty years, and satisfactorily proved or attempted to prove, that such decline was due to the appreciation of gold.

In further exposition of the question he says: "The following question, put by Professor Lexis, the German economist, to those who contend that there has been an appreciation in the intrinsic value of money, has, furthermore, never been answered, namely: How is it possible that the United States, which from 1878 to 1893 issued more silver money or silver-covered notes than all the countries of Europe had issued in a like period previous to 1893; that coins annually and mainly from the product of its own mines a large amount of gold—$43,923,000 in 1895; that maintains a circulation of $436,000,000 of legal tenders (greenbacks), issued for the purpose of collecting a forced loan for the prosecution of the war; that especially and artificially regulates the price in its own markets of not a few of the great commodities of the world by a tariff—how has it been possible that the United States, with a de facto double standard and its excess of media of circulation, has experienced as great or greater depreciation of prices than is alleged to have taken place in Europe by a maintenance of the gold standard? Is it not plain that a phenomenal decline of prices in two parts of the world, with entirely different monetary conditions, must have had other cause than a demonetization of silver in the United States, which took place (if it ever did) a comparatively short time ago (repeal of the Sherman act in 1889), and which has not prevented nearly $600,000,000 of silver credit money from circulation in the country at its full nominal value?

"That the price of labor measured in gold has not declined, but increased in a marked degree everywhere in the civilized world during the last quarter of a century, has been already commented on. Hence, if the purchasing power of gold has increased during this period, a given amount of it would have purchased more labor and not less; or, what is the same thing, wages would have fallen, which they have not done. Measured by the price of labor, gold has unquestionably depreciated; and recent careful examinations indicate that the ratio of its decline has been from 100 in 1873 to 83 in 1893. Measured also by the decline in the rate of interest on such established gold-paying securities as British consols, the ratio has been from 100 in 1870 to 75 in 1896. Can anybody suggest a better measure for testing this issue?

"Has any one ever endeavored to explain how an appreciation of gold has reduced the cost of railroad and water transportation to the extent of more than 75 per cent. within the last twenty years, although the wages of employees have notably advanced during the same period? If, on the other hand, these reductions were caused by the suppression of the free coinage of silver, will not a reversion of policy enable the railroads to advance their freight rates and rob the people, as will be claimed, by exacting 50 per cent. more than at present? And will not some supplementary provisions to the free-coinage act be necessary to prevent their so doing?"

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to any one afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Bazaar of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NEW FACES AND NEW STAMPS.

Advance Proofs of New Issue Have Been Received.

SPECIAL FOR FOREIGN OFFICE.

Ex-Minister Thurston's Photo Will Remain in Diplomatic Circles—Also Customs Revenue Stamp—Kamehameha I. Graces It—Treasury Notes Will Soon be Contracted for.

The last steamer from the Coast brought to the Finance Department sample proofs of the new stamps for which the American Bank Note Company has been given the contract, and before many months the stamp fiends will have some new varieties to put on their lists. These stamps and the designs for the new paper certificates are what Registrar Ashley has been working over since he left Honolulu for the cold chills of New York.

The accepted proofs received yesterday were for the special Foreign Office postage stamp and the Customs Revenue stamp, also a most excellent print of an engraving of the Great Seal of the Republic to be stamped on the back of the new paper certificates. The special Foreign Office postage stamp is a new departure, designed to give more distinction to Foreign Office matter. The denominations will be one, two, five, six and twenty cents, each in different color. The five cent sample forwarded by Mr. Ashley is a brown. Major G. C. Potter is responsible for the design and a very acceptable one it is. In the center is the usual medallion bearing the photo of ex-Minister Lorrin A. Thurston. Directly above and following the curve of the wreath about the central figure is the word "Foreign." At the left are the words "Department of" and at the right "Hawaii." In the center of the upper portion are the letters "R. H." enclosed in a circle. On either side of the lower portion of the medallion are four stars, representing the islands of the group and at the bottom is the usual figure signifying the denomination; on either side of this distinguishing mark is an Hawaiian shield. As previously stated these stamps will be used exclusively on Foreign Office mail.

The Customs revenue stamp bears the picture of Kamehameha I. and is withal a very attractive design. The denomination is $1 and it will be used instead of the impression hand stamp now in vogue.

The designs for the new treasury notes will differ very little from the present form. At first it was intended to use the pictures of prominent men of the country, but as the new plates would cost a big sum the Executive decided to stick to the old form so far as possible. The face of the notes will remain about the same, but on the back will be placed the Great Seal of the Republic. The silver certificates will be of a green tint and the gold certificates brown.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants.

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Keep Cool

about it; you may be fighting mad when you learn our prices and compare them with those charged in other shops for inferior goods. We buy our stock of furniture to sell, not to keep. We charge a reasonable price for things and in that way we are constantly putting furniture into the homes of town people.

Twenty Dollars

for a handsomely finished, hardwood secretary bookcase, means that people who have not been able to possess one before, can do so now. These are the same as you would expect to pay thirty dollars for.

Extension Tables.

The sort that have the leaves under the table and which fit in place automatically, are superior to the old style and not more expensive. Beautifully carved and made of hardwood.

We keep a full assortment of upholstering goods and can do work in this line better and cheaper than elsewhere.

HOPP & CO.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

HEALD'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

FUGITIVES FROM BLOODY TURKS.

Armenians Flee in Large Numbers From Constantinople.

BISMARCK ON FREE SILVER.

Monks Burned to Death on Philippine Islands. Plague in Bombay—Millions Subscribed for Cuba Loan—Dr. Brown Again—Pope's Delegate on the Way to the United States.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 29.—There exists a condition of affairs in this city at present which seems to be a disgrace to Europe and to the Armenian associations generally throughout the entire world. Subsisting upon Government, municipal or private charity here are 500 unfortunate Armenians—men, women and children, young and old, healthy and sick—who have succeeded in escaping from the bloody massacres at Constantinople and who were one and all buoyed up by the hope of being able eventually to reach the land of freedom, the United States. Three weeks have already elapsed and nothing definite appears to have been done for their relief, much less toward finding them homes, by any of the many associations for the relief of the suffering Armenians which have been organized in England and America. The unfortunates, however ,seem to be the very class to which the hand of charity should first be extended. They are homeless, nearly all penniless, many are enduring the pangs of hunger, and yet nobody seems willing to step in and guide this band of refugees to some place where they can begin life anew under more promising circumstances.

Large amounts of money have been raised in the past for the Armenians in Armenia, but the situation of the latter is not a whit worse than the half starved people here, if as bad. The Armenians in Armenia certainly had their co-religionists and fellow countrymen to fall back upon. The poor people here seem to have no friends in the wide world, yet they are as honest and industrious a class as you can find on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Some South American speculators, it is true, taking advantage of this deplorable situation, have prevailed upon 300 others of the Armenian refugees to allow themselves to be transported to the Argentine Republic, there in all probability to meet the fate of thousands of the Hebrews of Russia, who, thanks to the philanthropy of the late Baron Hirsch, emigrated to South America, only to find themselves, figuratively speaking, tossed from the frying pan into the fire. It is true that the climate of the Argentine Republic is said to be more healthy than that of the regions that the poor Hebrews tried to settle in, but the end is likely to be the same in the case of the Armenian refugees, who are not a class of people likely to thrive in roughly founded colonies.

Only about eighteen of the 800 Armenians who reached here have as yet been able to start for the United States. These few emigrants are of the better class of the Armenians. They are fairly well supplied with funds and will probably start for New York via Southampton. But what is to become of the remaining unfortunate Christians fleeing from the blood stained Turks, who are living on charity here with their eyes turned longingly toward the United States? It would seem that these people may be barred from reaching the United States, and they may be forbidden to land there even if they succeed in obtaining transportation to the shores of North America.

BISMARCK'S WORDS.

Bryan Quotes Them in a Letter to the Bryan and Altgeld Club.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The German-American Bryan and Altgeld Club has received a letter from William J. Bryan in answer to an address a delegation of club members laid before him at St. Louis September 12th. In this address they assured him of their support. The letter is dated Lincoln, Neb., September 23d, but was really written at Brooklyn, and is as follows:

"The German-American Bryan and Altgeld Club of Cook County—Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your address assuring me of your support in the Presidential contest, and I beg to express to you, individually and collectively, my appreciation of your friendly interest. The fact that you or your immediate ancestors lived under governments less directly responsible to the people enables you to compare the advantages of our form of government with those of the Fatherland. My confidence in the good judgment of our German-Americans leads me to believe they will be found among the stanchest supporters of bimetallism and my faith in their patriotism makes me certain they will favor an independent financial policy for the United States. I have been much gratified to notice the rapid growth of the silver sentiment among the German-speaking portion of our citizens. I beg to call your attention to the letter recently written by Prince Bismarck to Governor Culberson of Texas. (Mr. Bryan here quotes the letter in full.)

"The high standing of this great statesman among the German people and the respect felt for his opinion throughout the world give great weight to his words. If the gold standard had been a blessing to Germany, he certainly would not desire his country to abandon the gold standard and restore bimetallism. It is humiliating to think that American citizens doubt the ability of the United States to legislate for itself when a statesman like Bismarck is willing to concede to the United States the ability to lead in the restoration of bimetallism. The testimony given by Bismarck as to the failure of the gold standard to benefit Germany is likewise true of every nation which has tried the gold standard. The gold standard means dear money, and dear money means hard times. This is the universal experience where it has been tried, and only those who desire hard times and profit by them can in the end support the present financial policy which the Republican party desires to maintain so long as the maintenance of that policy is insisted upon by foreign creditors.

"Again thanking you for your cordial greeting, I am, very truly yours,

"W. J. BRYAN."

THE POPE'S LEGATE.

Mgr. Martinelli Now on His Way to America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A Washington special says: Cardinal Satolli has received a private letter from Mgr. Martinelli, in which the new delegate stated his intention, already published, to sail from Queenstown on the Cunard steamer Campania on September 26th. He will come directly to Washington on leaving the steamer.

Mgr. Martinelli will make his first public appearance as the papal representative in America next Sunday at St. Aloysius Church in the city. The occasion will be the grand pontifical high mass, which Cardinal Satolli will celebrate as a parting token of good will toward the Jesuit fathers in whose parish the Apostolic Delegate has resided. Rev. William O'Brien Pardow of New York city will deliver the sermon.

Amnesty For Irish.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the Irish Amnesty Association yesterday it was decided to hold a demonstration in the Grand Opera House on October 25th to express indignation at the treatment of Irish prisoners in English prisons, and to awaken a sentiment which shall induce interference in behalf of the prisoners still remaining there. A committee was appointed to care for Gallagher and Whitehead, the two prisoners who recently arrived here and who are insane.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—An amnesty meeting was held here today, which was notable from the fact that Messrs. Redmond, Dillon and Daly all spoke. This is the first occasion since the death of Mr. Parnell that these rival leaders have addressed an audience from the same platform.

RITE OF COMMUNION.

Ballington Booth Will Introduce Sacrament Into Army of Volunteers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Since the recent ceremony by which commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America became an ordained minister of the church, many of his friends have asked the question as to whether in his capacity as minister of the gospel he will administer the rite of holy communion and the other sacraments to the members of his organization. Commander Booth will in the future exercise his authority to administer the Lord's supper to the members of his organization and the same rite will be performed by his subordinates in the future ordained. He says he does not intend to form a new sect or denomination.

"I found from my experience with the Salvation Army," said Commander Booth, "that a great element of weakness in that organization was owing to the fact that it was outside the church instead of being within the church and auxiliary to it. I find it essential that the sacrament should be introduced into our service, and in order to have that accomplished it becomes necessary that I should be regularly ordained as a minister. In furtherance of this idea it will become necessary to ordain the leading officers of the Volunteers so that they have the right to administer the sacrament to those under their care, but under no circumstances shall I ordain laymen, but only those who stand as clergymen do to their respective churches."

As soon as Mrs. Booth, Brigadier-General Fielding of Chicago, Colonel Hattie Linsey of this city, Lieutenant-Colonel Wolley of Buffalo, Major Blackhurst of San Francisco and other staff officers shall have been duly ordained the rite of holy communion will be administered in all the posts of Volunteers the first day of each month.

FORTS FOR THE HARBOR.

United States Engineers Begin Their Work on Land Near San Diego Bay.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 25.—A beginning is to be made at once on the work of fortifying San Diego harbor under the appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress. Major Charles E. B. Davis of the United States Engineer Corps is now here with surveyors to take the preliminary steps. Their first task will be to decide upon the location of a battery of four guns with disappearing carriages, to be placed on Ballast Point, near the entrance of the harbor. The guns will be ten-inch rifles. Emplacements for two of them Major Davis says, will be constructed in a short time.

Lieutenant Deakine of the engineers is now engaged on Point Loma making a topographical survey. The party were at work there today. The plans also were at work there today. The plans also include mortar batteries on Coronado, and probably another one on Point Loma. As to the precise location of these works Major Davis is somewhat reticent, saying that the matter is not entirely settled and the Secretary of war is averse to publicity regarding it.

DR. BROWN'S FRIENDS.

Defiant Attitude of the Dubuque District Conference.

DUBUQUE, (Iowa), Sept. 29.—At its annual meeting at Strawberry Park today the Dubuque District Conference of the Congregational Church took up the request of the Bay Conference of San Francisco, that the action of the Dubuque body condemning the Californians for expelling the Rev. C. O. Brown after he had been acquitted by a church trial on charges of immorality with Miss Overman, be rescinded. The matter was discussed and the conference, by a decisive majority, reaffirmed its position in the case, not only refusing to reconsider its resolutions as requested by the Bay Conference, but deciding to receive Rev. Mr. Brown into its fellowship. This action is in direct line with that taken by a church in this city last week. It is predicted that the case will be taken to the highest tribunal in the church by the Californians, but the Dubuque Conference is determined to maintain its position in Brown's behalf to the end.

The International Parcels Post.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The North German Gazette publishes a semi-official note today calling attention to the fact that the fifteenth anniversary of the International Parcels Post falls in October. The note says that the United States will join in the arrangement upon the occasion of the International Postal Congress at Washington next May and adds that the adhesion of Guatemala and Paraguay are probable.

MONEY FOR CUBA.

English Syndicate Offer to Take $60,000,000 Twenty-Year Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Cuban Junta has received an offer from an English syndicate of a loan of $6,000,000 for $60,000,000, payable in twenty years. President T. Estrada Palma and the four other members of the Junta held a conference today as soon as the offer was received. President Palma was asked what, if any, action had been taken.

"We have taken no decided action as yet," he said. "We have received a number of similar offer from bankers who see that we are almost certain to win, and we have them all under advisement. We will probably accept the best terms. The offer of the English syndicate seems to call for a very large interest, but the fact that they may never get it back must be taken into consideration. In the last year of the Mexican war for independence Mexican bonds sold for $2.50 on the hundred."

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—Last Friday night rebel bands made attacks upon the Spanish troops along the whole line of the western trocha. They were driven off in some places, while in others they retired of their own accord. The attacks were renewed the next night with the same result. It is thought the rebels simply made the attacks to harrass the troops. A rebel band has burned the Buena Ventura sugar estate in the province of Matanzas.

LIGHTNING'S QUEER PHOTOGRAPH

Print of a Leaf Left on Dennisport Telegrapher's Arm.

DENNISPORT, Sept. 21.—During the thunder storm Saturday night the drug store occupied by Dr. H. S. Kelley was struck by lightning, which entered a window, tore out the sash, broke the glass and filled the room with smoke.

The Western Union telegraph office is in an adjoining room. Mrs. Florence Kelley, the operator, sat in the office with her back to the wall and her left arm resting on a desk. She received a shock which rendered her unconscious for a few seconds. Her right leg was so affected that she could not use it for some time, while on her left arm above the elbow was a perfect print of a leaf the size of a hand.

A bolt five inches in diameter entered another room occupied by Captains H. S. Kelley and R. S. Hawes. Neither was hurt, but the room was filled with dense smoke. Mrs. Kelley has fully recovered.

MONKS BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Atrocities Committed by Insurgents in the Philippine Islands.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the "Imparcial" from Hong Kong says that steamers which have arrived there from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, bring the announcement that Cavite is occupied by 15,000 insurgents. Over a hundred monks have been murdered in the islands since the breaking out of the insurrection. Many of the victims have been fastened to trees, their clothing having been soaked with oil and then ignited, and burned to death. Rich natives are being arrested daily. Documents have been seized by the authorities in which are given the names of the President and various other officials of the proposed republic.

PLAGUE AT BOMBAY.

Eight Hundred Deaths Have Already Occurred from the Scourge.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.—A serious outbreak of budonic plague has occurred here, 800 deaths having already occurred. The bacillus of the disease is identical with what Professor Kitsato, the distinguished Japanese physician, discovered during the Hong Kong visitation last year.

New Home for the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Emperor William has purchased a chateau at Abenberg, Bavaria, from Herr Anton Schott, the famous tenor, for 350,000 marks. His Majesty intends to spend part of each autumn in shooting there.

Fighting in Matabeleland.

SALISBURY (Matabeleland), Sept. 29.—There has been serious fighting on the Mazoe river in the last three days. In one engagement a British force was hemmed in for ten hours by a strong force of insurgents.

Enterprise of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—It is announced here that the Russian commercial fleet trading with China, Japan and Corea will shortly be increased by five large steamers.

C. & C.'S TRADE CIRCULAR.

Quotations for Sugar—Increased Activity Shown.

(Circular No. 200.)

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 7.

By the arrival of the S. S. Doric we are pleased to give you the following news, dated to September 30:

CENTRIFUGALS have reacted, the present basis of 3 1-16 cts for 96. Following are the sales reported since last steamer:

Sept. 10, 9500 bags, 3 1-8 for 96.

Sept. 24, 500 tons, to arrive, 3 1-16 for 96.

Sept. 25, 1000 bags, spot, 3 1-16 for 96.

Sept. 28, 2900 bags, spot, 3 1-16 for 96.

Sept. 29, 700 bags, to arrive, 3 1-16 for 96.

GRANULATED—The price in New York is 4.31 cents; in San Francisco it is 4 5-8 cents nett.

BEETS have also advanced, as is shown by the following quotations:

Sept. 23, 9; Sept. 26, 9 03-4; Sept. 30, 9 3-4; Sept. 25, 9 11-2; Sept. 29, 9.

SUGAR STOCK—Following are the closing quotations on dates given:

	Common.	Pref.
Sept. 22	$111¾	$ 99¾
Sept. 23	110⅝	99¾
Sept. 24	111½	99¾
Sept. 25	112½	99¾
Sept. 26	112½	100
Sept. 28	111⅝	99¾
Sept. 29	112	99¾
Sept. 30	111⅛	99¾

ARRIVALS—Irmgard, from Honolulu, Sept. 22; Rhoderick Dhu, Hilo, Sept. 23; Alden Besse, Honolulu, Sept. 24; S. C. Allen, Honolulu, Sept. 29.

SAILINGS—Mohican, for Honolulu, Sept. 27; Aloha, Honolulu, Sept. 30; J. D. Spreckels, Mahukona, Sept. 30; Annie Johnson, Hilo, Sept. 30.

VESSELS DISCHARGING—Rhoderick Dhu, will finish tomorrow afternoon.

VESSELS WAITING TO DISCHARGE—Andrew Welch, will finish this afternoon; Alden Besse, S. C. Allen.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH—Irmgard, Honolulu, no sailing date given; Archer, Honolulu, no sailing date given.

Very truly yours,

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

THE DUTY CLAIM.

Rebate Claimed on Ground of Violation of Treaty With Denmark.

The statement in an evening paper to the effect that the claim of W. C. Peacock & Co. for rebate of duty on wines imported by them during the year 1893 was due to the fact that there was no guager in the employ of the Government, and that San Francisco measurements were taken, is wide of the mark. There has always been a Government gauger here, but the position was combined with that of storekeeper.

The facts of the case are that the Legislature of 1892-93 passed a law increasing the duty on wines from $3 to $3.50 per gallon, to take effect at once. This was in contravention of the treaty with Denmark, which provides that the tariff cannot be tinkered with except upon notice being given one year in advance. France and England also have treaties, but there is no term protection, "the most favored nation" clause being used to cover this.

W. C. Peacock & Co. bring their action under the Denmark treaty, which also covers the other.

It will be remembered that when the law increasing the duty on sake was passed an allowance of time was made. The same plan was carried out regarding the admission of certain California wines free.

Regarding the gauger statement, it was only recently that George Stratemeyer was relieved of that part of his duties and Prof. Lyons placed in the position.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3 1-16.

There was no meeting of either the Board of Health or Board of Education yesterday.

The managers of the Hawaii Herald have ordered material necessary to enlarge the paper to an eight-page sheet.

Mrs. William B. Cobb, sister of C. H. Eldridge of W. G. Irwin & Co., died in Alameda, California, September 29th.

W. H. Coney, reporter for this paper, has left Hilo for Kapapala where he is visiting his sister, Mrs. Julian Monsarrat.

Many who remember Mons. Elie Charlier, of the Charlier Institute, New York, who visited Honolulu with his daughter some years ago, will be saddened to know of his death which occurred at Paris some two months ago.

A cablegram was received from S. G. Wilder on the last Australia, announcing the safe arrival of himself and wife in Southampton, England. The cablegram came through to Honolulu from England in exactly seven days.

Disinfection to be effective must be continuous. The Robert's Ozonator for diffusing "Sanitas Vaporizer Mixture" is the most complete germ destroyer and atmospheric purifier known to chemical science. The Hawaiian Hardware Co. are agents.

The Star baseball club leaves on the Kinau this morning for Kahului where they will meet the Maui ball tossers in a match game of ball. There will be a number of friends of the Star boys go up with the team to assist in carrying home the Maui boys' scalps—if they win.

The large lava stone to be used as a monument to the late General Armstrong was put on board the ship Troop yesterday. The stone is a large boulder which Mr. Rowell selected selected from the rock-strewn fields of Moiliili. It will be taken to New York in the Troop and then transferred to Hampton, Va., where, after having the proper inscription chiseled on the rough face, it will be placed over General Armstrong's grave.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The Stars Acceptance of the Challenge Mailed Yesterday.

Christian Conradt, captain of the Star baseball team has acknowledged the receipt of the challenge from the Maui team in the following business-like letter. It was hardly necessary for Mr. Conradt to ask publicity as to their going up to Maui—the mere mention of the fact that the champion Stars would visit the place is enough to draw a crowd from both ends and the middle of the island.

Mr. F. W. Carter, Manager Maui B. B. Club:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of a communication from you dated Oct. 3, wherein you challenge the Star B. B. Club to a game of ball on Saturday next, 10th inst. On behalf of the S. B. B. C. I take pleasure in accepting the above challenge and our team will leave here Friday, 9th inst., per Kinau.

I should deem it a favor if you will kindly give as much publicity to the event as possible in order to ensure good attendance at the game.

Yours very truly,

C. CONRADT,
Captain.

SMUGGLING WATCHES.

Japanese Watchmaker Arrives on Doric and Locked up.

When the Doric was nearing the dock last night E. Hoshino, a prominent Japanese watchmaker in business on Nuuanu street, returning from the coast asked Louis Kenake if he could get off right away. Mr. Kenake referred him to the purser, but Hoshino was nervous and asked his new found friend to do the talking.

When the passengers landed they were searched as usual by the customs officers. Something in Hoshino's vest pocket excited the curiosity of the officer and he was told to "dig up."

The result was a surprise to the officer for he found some cheap gold watches to the value of one hundred dollars snugly tucked away. A policeman was called and Hoshino turned over to him. He was locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

Hoshino is not the one of Custom house fame, but a man who has always enjoyed a good reputation. His arrest last night will probably cause him to forget his record.

COURT NOTES.

But Little Business Transacted in Upper Court Yesterday.

Charles L. and Abijail Hopkins have admitted the allegations set forth in the bill of foreclosure brought by W. O. Smith et al and have asked that the court make such orders and decrees in the premises as shall be requisite and proper. Judge Carter has issued such a decree, ordering the property sold. The suit was to recover the sum of $1,750 and $2,200 on notes secured by mortgage on certain real estate.

The will of the late Captain H. W. Mist was yesterday offered for probate. It was written in 1864. The estate is valued at $4,670.

Henry Meresberg has petitioned for a divorce from his wife, Kui Meresberg, on the ground of desertion.

C. Bosse, administrator of the estate of D. H. Nahinui, deceased, has petitioned the court for permission to sell certain real estate in order to pay debts due from the estate.

New Palms.

Commissioner Joseph Mersden ordered from Madagascar some time ago some seeds of the famous Raphia-Ruffia palm, the fibre of which sells for $250 a ton in London. By the Doric he received word that twenty-five pounds of seed had been shipped to him and will arrive here shortly.

Keep Your Home Healthy

AND FREE FROM DISEASE BY USING THE

ROBERTS' OZONATOR

For diffusing "Sanitas Vaporizer Mixture." The most complete **Germ Destroyer** and **Atmospheric Purifier** known to chemical science.

CONTINUOUS ODOR.



TRADE MARK.

U. S. Patent, September 2, 1890.

Foreign Patents applied for.

No Liquid Genuine unless it bears our Trade Mark.

Disinfection to be effective must be continuous. The Ozonator is the best and cheapest disinfector known and as it only costs

$5.00.

The price is within the reach of everyone. It is the duty of every private family, public institution and keeper of a public house or saloon, to be provided with a suitable disinfector and deodorizer which will insure a pure and wholesome atmosphere for the safety of their guests and the general public. This ozonator is self acting, continuous and effective. Is based on scientific principles and is so arranged, that the liquids used are constantly kept in motion, thus continually giving out powerful disinfectants and perceptibly the odor of SANITAS, one of the most agreeable perfumes and best air purifier known to science. It prevents the dangers of sewer gas and other decomposition.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Agents.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS
Are the Best,
IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF
Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.
The *Leading Commercial* and *School Pens* in United States. Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Ids.

BASEBALL BY KILAUEA'S BRINK.

Hilo and Olaa Enthusiasts Seek High Grounds.

WEEK OF MOURNING IN HILO.

Death Visits Prominent Homes of Portuguese, Foreign and Native Colony—Resolutions Passed by Hilo Bar Association on Death of Judge Austin—Pupil Lytton in Town.

HILO (Hawaii), Oct. 5.—The interest in baseball games has seized upon a goodly number of the Hilo populace with firm grip, and the usual Saturday afternoon game has a large attendance of spectators. On Saturday last nearly fifty persons enjoyed an excursion to the volcano, there to witness a game between the Olaa and Hilo teams. Most of the party arrived at noon and after luncheon and a short rest game was called on the "Flats." The sport was concluded at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness, the score standing 33 to 18 in favor of the Olaaites. The Hilo boys have decided to practice foot racing on the pahoehoe before responding to another call to Kilauea's brink for the purpose of contesting with the Olaa team.

During the evening Mr. Peck of Olaa entertained all present with numerous excellent renditions on his zither; dancing was in order later and card playing also formed amusement for many until the nearness of the Sabbath dawn caused the players to disband. The return home was made on Sunday.

A merry crowd of picnickers enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. W. H. Shipman in the woods at Kululu during the week, the outing having been given in honor of Mrs. Haaleles of Honolulu and Mrs. Monsarrat of Kapapala.

This has been more a week of mourning than of pleasure in the community. Upon the death of Victorine de Mello on Friday, the 25th ult., the Portuguese colony were largely stricken with grief. Mr. de Mello had been seriously ill for several weeks and death was momentarily expected. He was well and favorably known and leaves a young wife and five children.

On Saturday morning the homes of many of the foreign families of Hilo were saddened with learning of the sudden death of the honorable and beloved friend, Judge Austin. Although he had passed the three-score years and ten alloted to man, he announced to friends in Hilo just prior to his departure for Waimea last week that he was feeling exceptionally well. With his daughter, Miss Harriet, he was at the home of Thomas Spencer at Waimea, when he was taken ill Friday morning. Within two hours he was cold in death. Word was telephoned to Hilo at once, and in less than an hour arrangements were perfected for having the Kinau go to Punaluu for the remains which were to be sent down from Waimea at once. At 8 o'clock Friday evening the remains were aboard, but a rough sea came up within a few minutes, and the passengers could not be taken aboard until daylight. The Kinau arrived in the bay at 9 a. m. Saturday and the remains were borne to the First Foreign Church where amid beautiful flowers and gracefully arranged greens the many friends of the honored dead gathered to listen to the final words of praise and condolence offered by Rev. C. W. Hill and sung by the choir. After the services at the church the funeral cortege proceeded to the cemetery where the concluding impressive ceremonies were conducted by the masons of Hilo and vicinity under the leadership of Dr. M. E. Grossman, Master of Lodge 21 of Honolulu. The floral tributes were most profuse and exquisite. Judge Austin came to these islands about fifty years ago, and for nearly twenty-five years was manager and owner of Onomea sugar plantation. Since his residence in Hilo he has held the office of judge for many years, and from the members of the bar come the following resolutions of respect and condolence:

RESOLUTIONS OF HILO BAR ON THE DEATH OF HON. STAFFORD L. AUSTIN.

At a meeting of the Hilo bar, which was called immediately upon the receipt of the news of Judge Austin's death, to take such action as was meet and proper in the premises, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: That,

Whereas, The Supreme Judge of Mankind has this day summoned the loved and loving brother, husband, father and friend, Hon. Stafford L. Austin, from his earthly labors; and,

Whereas, In his death the Republic looses a faithful servant, his family a devoted father and his friends a tender hearted citizen and neighbor; and,

Whereas, While in the discharge of his duty the darkening shadows of more than three-score years and ten have closed around his earthly existence, and in a few moments apparently without warning he folded the drapery of his couch about him and fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still, and the friends of our cherished brother now stand by all that is mortal and pray that the Almighty God will give consolation to his surviving friends and eternal rest to the soul of Stafford L. Austin. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the heartfelt condolence of the members of the bar here assembled be extended to his estimable wife and children.

Resolved, That we wear the usual mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That Copies of these resolutions be furnished the family, and one copy filed with the clerk of the Fourth Circuit Court.

GILBERT F. LITTLE,
Secretary.

The news of his sudden demise will be a severe blow to his loving and devoted wife whose absence at this time makes the occasion of his death much sadder. Mrs. Austin left for the coast the end of August for a few weeks sojourn on account of her health. Miss Harriet Austin leaves for Honolulu this morning, intending to go on to the coast to meet her mother, in case the sad message did not go on the Australia.

Mrs. E. D. Baldwin is visiting relatives at Haiku, Maui.

Mrs. Wm. G. Waite, formerly of Wainaku, but now of Kailua, Kona, gave birth to a son on Sept. 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Holmes are the proud parents of a twelve-pound baby boy, whose advent was noted October 1st.

Inspector Townsend arrived last Kinau and will start around the Island soon.

B. F. Shoen, who is on Maui this week, expects to return next Kinau.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy entertained a dozen friends at progressive euchre on Thursday evening last, and a thoroughly enjoyable time was had.

C. L. Wight, President of the Wilder's Steamship Company, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards last week.

C. S. Bradford, late editor of the Hawaii Herald, has sued the company for $298.98 wages due and other expenses. The first hearing of the case was called on Monday last and a continuance of the same set for a time after the jury term of Kohala Court.

The bark Santiago, Johnson master, left for San Francisco on Wednesday morning with a small cargo of sugar, hides and coffee. Prof. and Mrs. W. G. Warren, late of Eureka, Cal., took passage on her.

Rev. Lytton came up on the Kinau at the request of the Bishop of Honolulu, to hold divine service in Hilo. The Portuguese Church was kindly offered as a meeting place, and on Sunday communion was held in the morning and esrvice in the evening. On the latter occasion Rev. Lytton said that although there were many rumors regarding the establishment of regular Episcopal services in Hilo, there were no immediate prospects of such action. He wished it understood, however, that as soon as the Bishop of Honolulu found that these services could be established he would do so, and there would be no apologies forthcoming to any other denomination or to anyone else.

Arthur Johnstone and family are at the Vierra hotel. They will take the old Austin home in a few days and go into housekeeping.

Dr. Nichols of Honolulu, who came up on the last Kinau, returns today after a trip of inspection of certain coffee lands in Olaa. He reports everything booming along.

The Kinau did not go to Pohoiki, Puna, as was expected. The weather was not at all conducive to such action.

The weather has been fine all week.

ALEX. M'GREGOR DEAD.

Passes Away From Dropsy Yesterday Morning.

Came Here a Baby—Entered the Service of Wilder Co. as Engineer. Was Captain of Mokolii.

Alexander McGregor, captain of the steamer Mokolii, died at the residence of his mother yesterday morning. The deceased has been ill for some time past, but remained in command of the Mokolii until the latter part of August, until his condition became so serious that he gave up the position.

Captain McGregor was born in Australia 48 years ago and came here when an infant with his mother. He learned the machinist trade and afterward went to San Francisco, in 1873, and remained for a short time. On his return he was given a position by S. G. Wilder, as engineer on the old Kilauea and for twenty odd years he has been in the employ of the steamship company.



CAPT. ALEX. McGREGOR.
(From an old photograph.)

When the Mokolii was added to the fleet of the company the deceased was put in charge of her as captain. This position he retained until his illness prevented the discharge of his duties.

About a year ago he was attacked with dropsy and gradually grew worse. He also suffered considerably from fatty degeneration of the heart. Yesterday he ate his breakfast about nine o'clock and shortly afterward was attacked with spasms and before he could recover from the first he had a second attack and he had no strength to fight the battle and he passed peaceably away.

"Aleck" McGregor was one of the most popular of the island captains and was respected for his high qualities as a man and his ever happy disposition. He was a member of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., and will be buried by that body next Sunday from the Masonic Temple. He was unmarried and always resided with his mother who with two surviving sons constitute the family.

The hour for the funeral services has not been fixed and will not be until sometime today. E. A. Williams will have charge of the funeral.

THE SERVICES WERE VERY IMPRESSIVE.

Joseph Nawahi Buried at Scene of His Boyhood.

HILO VIED WITH HONOLULU.

Casket Taken From Steamer on Funeral Canoes—Sublime Decorations—Immense Procession of Friends—Hilo Streets Crowded With People—Sermon by Rev. Desha.

HILO, Hawaii, Oct. 5.—Excitement ran high in this place when a telephone message from Purser Beckley of the Kinau, sent from Kawaihae early Wednesday morning last, announced that the body of the late Joseph Nawahi would arrive here on the steamer Hawaii, to leave Honolulu on that same day. The mere fact that the arrival of the Hawaii was a matter of conjecture, due to the large amount of freight for Lahaina and other way ports, increased the excitement to a still higher pitch, so that when a telephone message was received from Mahukona Thursday afternoon that the Hawaii had reached that port, Hilo was in a perfect whirlwind.

From Puna, Puneo, Wainaku, Papaikou, from Onamea and other small places near Hilo, there was a steady inpouring of natives, dressed in either white or black.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Friday morning, minute bells from Hilo Church announced that the Hawaii had come in sight, and a little later your reporter saw her drop anchor in Hilo bay, somewhat further toward the Puna side than usual. As the Hawaii gave one long whistle, there appeared moving slowly out from Wailoa river four large double canoes manned by sturdy natives. Between each of the two were platforms for the coffin and the people who accompanied the body.

PROCESSION OF CANOES.

The head canoe was manned by natives grown old in the art of canoeing, and the top of the platform was covered with a heavy black pall. As the procession of these four canoes, each with a Hawaiian flag at half mast, approached closer and closer to the steamer, the decks of the latter seemed to be all animation, and in a short time preparations were completed for putting the body off.

Just as the funeral canoe had reached the side and as the body was being lifted over, the steamer Hawaii, hitherto pointing directly toward Hilo, swerved around slowly and pointed toward Waiakea, this, although being due to natural causes, striking the natives as something in the realm of the supernatural.

As soon as the body had been taken aboard, one lone bomb boomed out from the direction of Waiakea, and the canoe and procession of boats started away from the side of the vessel, the Hawaii swerving still further around and pointing toward Puna.

Long before the procession reached Waiakea the beach near by, the jutting rocks, the bridge and every position of vantage was occupied by people, the greatest number of whom were natives.

On either side of Wailoa river, up which the procession of boats was expected to pass, were the ever present cameras of the picture hunters, while about on the shore and dabbling in the water were native school children with their books and slates under their arms, just released from the four walls of the school rooms on account of their being of the same race as the deceased Joseph Nawahi.

The canoes with four large shore boats bringing up the rear passed across the bay and by "Keone o ohele," famed in native song, and facing round toward Waiakea, came up "Kanukokamanu," the little pass that, situated between jutting rocks, provides an entrance to Wailoa river. The rays of the morning sun shone brightly upon the procession and upon the funeral canoe, whither all eyes were directed. At the bow of the starboard canoe was a miniature sailing vessel decorated with wreaths of flowers, while standing out most prominently at the foot of the coffin, resting on the platform, was a solid parallelogram of marigolds, into which had been worked the words

JOSEPH NAWAHI

in tuber-roses.

The appearance of this catamaran around the turn was the signal for a burst of wailing on the part of the native women, something that has never failed to strike the hearts of foreigners with a feeling of awe.

BODY REACHES LAND.

In a short time the funeral canoe had reached the Hilo side of Wailoa river, and the natives who had guided the corpse of Nawahi to land now stepped into the shallow water to complete their mission by lifting it off the platform and placing it upon the open funeral carriage that had been provided by the natives of Waiakea.

Accompanying the body from the steamer to the shore were Lilikalani, Frank Kapuahi, Millikaa, Kaeha of Hilo, and Joe Kalama of Honolulu, who came up with the body.

Without disturbing the decorations by loving hands and without disturbing one of the folds of the Hawaiian flag that enveloped the coffin, the remains were set lightly on the carriage, which, pulled by seventy-five or more natives, formed the head of the procession of some three hundred natives which then marched along Waiakea road by the sea up Church street to Haili Church, where the remains were placed, awaiting the services on Sunday.

In the wagonette immediately behind the funeral carriage were Mrs. Joseph Nawahi, widow of the deceased, with Rev. Stephen L. Desha at her side, Albert and Alexander Nawahi, her two sons, Miss E. K. Nawahi, an adopted niece; Miss Simeona, another niece; Mrs. Aoe Like, Miss Anna, Mrs. Alapai and Joe Kalana.

When the remains had been set in Haili Church in front of the pulpit, watchers were assigned, and then came a steady inpouring of visitors to pay their last respects and bringing with them floral offerings to show their aloha for Nawahi.

Two o'clock Sunday afternoon found Haili Church crowded to the doors with people present to hear the services previous to burial. The front part of the old native church was a mass of flowers. In the right hand corner was a great bunch of greens of various kinds, across the center of which was pinned the word "Aloha," done in marigolds. At its base was likewise a solid bank of marigolds. On the wall directly back of the pulpit were the letters "J. N." in palm leaves tied with purple ribbon, while to the right of this was a design, "Rest," in papaia blossoms. Scattered all over the coffin were the most beautiful designs in roses and other flowers, making up a perfect mass. The decorations were probably the most beautiful that old Haili Church has ever seen.

Then came the sermon of Rev. S. L. Desha in Hawaiian, abounding in richness of language and aptness of illustration, that held the attention of the audience closely.

Then came the funeral procession to the graveyard, in which nearly a thousand people took part.

The services at the grave in the cemetery were very simple, and in a very short time the remains of Joseph Nawahi were laid to rest in the ground and covered with the loving floral tributes of his many friends.

The honorary pallbearers were Judge Hapai, John Baker, F. S. Lyman, J. Maka, H. B. Nalimu, Henry Williams, James Nakapuahi, Rufus Lyman and the regular pallbearers, Ewaliko, Kalaana Ewaliko, William Nailinia Jr., James Nakapuahi Jr., J. Kalanao, Kalili, Luukapu and Moses Kipi.

Rev. S. L. Desha and Henry West constituted the committee who went out on the Hawaii to receive the remains, and Messrs. Henry West, Benjamin Brown, John Brown, Edward Kekoa and John Keawe had charge of all the arrangements in Hilo.

AN INDESCRIBABLE SENSATION.

To be easily described a thing must have clear outlines and unmixed colors. In other words it must be simple. A rent in one's clothing, a boil on one's body, a tumble while walking, the shape of a box, etc., are easily set forth in words. On the contrary, the complex and comprehensive things puzzle the mind and take the meaning from language.

It was for this reason that Miss Sabina Mitchell, alluding to an experience of illness, says: "At this time there came upon me an *indescribable* sensation. It was as if the powers of life were going to fail me, and I should sink down without help, as a stone sinks in water. Yet in saying this I convey no adequate idea of the nature of that feeling. I hope I shall never have it again.

"The illness which led to it began in the spring of 1892. My health appeared to give way all at once. I found myself tired, heavy, and feeble. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had much distress at the stomach and pain at the chest and sides. My strength gradually declined and I became very low, weak, and nervous; and it was *when in this condition* that I felt the indescribable sensation I have spoken of.

"I soon became so depressed in body and mind that it was with great labor and strain that I attended to my business. I was extremely downhearted and feeble, and none of the many medicines I tried did me any good. In December, 1893, Mother Seigel's Syrup was commended to me, and I began using it with, I confess, small confidence. But after having taken it for a few days I felt wonderful relief. My appetite improved and eating no longer gave me pain. A short time afterwards the Syrup proved its value in the matter of my disordered nerves. The nervousness disappeared with my increasing strength. Nowadays when I need any medicine, a few doses of Mother Siegel's Syrup quickly set me right. Having had so convincing an experience of what it can do, I recommend it to all my friends and customers. You can make any use you like of this letter. (Signed), (Miss) Sabina Mitchell, Marcham-le-Fen, Boston, Lincs, May 17th, 1895."

"In March, 1892," writes another lady, my health began to give way. I had lost my energy and was languid and heavy in feeling. I had a sense of faintness and dizziness that was almost constant, and occasional spells of sinking which I cannot describe. Hot and cold flushes came over me, my mouth tasted badly and after eating I had a feeling at the chest like the the pressure of an actual load upon it. I never seemed rested, and awoke in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. I was also much troubled with wind or gas from the stomach, and raised a sour, biting fluid.

"In this manner I continued to suffer for nearly two years, no medicine that I took giving me any relief. In January, 1894, I got a small book and read in it of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. I immediatley procured the medicine from Boots' Drug Stores, and after taking it about ten days felt much better. I could eat somthing nourishing without any pain following. I kept on with the Syrup and was soon in my former good health once more. You have my permission to make this statement public. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Shaw, 174, Barnsley Road, Batsmoor, Sheffield, March 8th, 1895."

Touching the *"indescribable sensation"* alluded to by both ladies, an eminent medical author says: "It is syncope without the loss of consciousness. The sufferer has the keenest realization of the bitterness of dissolution. I have seen stalwart men unnerved and shaken by such experiences till they trembled like aspen leaves."

The cause is an acid poison in the blood produced by indigestion or dyspepsia. The remedy is to purify the blood with Mother Seigel's Syrup, and to tone the stomach in the same way. Use the syrup on the approach of the earliest signs of weakness.

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Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

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Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JUNE TERM, 1896.

HALIEKA SQUIRES, FRANCES E. JACKSON and ANDREW P. JACKSON, her husband v. GASPER SYLVA.

EXCEPTIONS.

FREAR AND WHITING, JJ., AND J. Q. WOOD, ESQ., OF THE BAR, IN PLACE OF JUDD, C.J., DISQUALIFIED.

SUBMITTED JULY 2, 1896. DECIDED SEPT. 28, 1896.

Exceptions to findings of fact of a trial Justice overruled, the findings not being clearly contrary to the evidence.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY J. Q. WOOD, ESQ.

This case of ejectment originally came before Mr. Chief Justice Judd, jury being waived, and a decision for the plaintiffs was given. Exceptions to this decision were duly taken by the defendant on the ground that the findings of fact in favor of the plaintiffs were contrary to the evidence and the weight of the evidence.

The question is simply one of boundary. The plaintiffs' lands were surveyed in 1850, the defendant's in 1853. The Papa Grant, land of defendant's, was surveyed by J. S. Emerson, Senior, and upon this survey was based the grant. This grant calls for a strip of land beginning at the southwest corner of Emerson's Grant (240) and extending 100 chains southwesterly, 10 chains northwesterly, 100 chains northeasterly, and 10 chains southeasterly to the starting point.

The exact point of starting in this survey is a vital one. Where did Mr. Emerson begin? The plaintiffs put in evidence the field notes of Emerson, Senior. These notes are as follows: "Begun at William's (meaning Wm. S. Emerson's lot, Royal Patent No. 240) S. W. bound., from thence laid off for Papa (Royal Patent No. 1784) one lot of 10 chains (meaning a lot ten chains wide) to a gray stone on pali, ranged from pile of stones on plain between two bluffs."

With these notes Mr. Rowell, a surveyor who testified for the plaintiffs, attempted to get the southerly boundary of the plaintiffs' land which is the northerly boundary of the defendant's land. He says that he discovered a grey rock, that he could see it from the sea, that it was prominent and that by running the course north from the sea he struck this grey rock and that there was a stone wall in the course ranged from this grey rock to Grant 240, the Emerson Grant. He also states that the distance from the grey rock to the sea is 5 or 6 chains more than the grant calls for.

Mr. Monsarrat, a surveyor who testified for the defendant, discovered a different grey rock but not until he had located it, and then it was discovered to be in the same line as the Rowell grey rock, ranged from the sea to the pali. He started from the road as a base line and followed the metes and bounds in the patents. However, he failed to locate the back line of the Papa Grant, so that there is nothing in his testimony to show that the distance from the grey rock to the back line of the Papa land is 100 chains as called for by the patent.

Mr. Gay, another surveyor for the defendant, stated that his grey rock, the same as located by Monsarrat, was visible and that this was the only grey rock visible. He followed a line from the sea 80 chains until he struck Kalepeamoa and from this point ran a line parallel to the government road. From the map prepared by Mr. Rowell, a line run from this point parallel to the government road would not strike any grey rock, but would run even south of Rowell's grey rock on the pali. Mr. Gay also did not chain the distance from this grey rock to the back line of Papa, although he was employed to survey Papa.

Both rocks are clearly visible from the plain below, the upper or Rowell rock being the more conspicuous of the two. Both rocks are also on the same line ranged from the plain between the two bluffs.

It is difficult to say from the evidence which of these rocks is the "gray stone" mentioned in the field notes. There is some evidence in support of either view. Under such circumstances the finding of fact of the trial justice cannot be set aside.

The exceptions are overruled.

W. R. Castle for plaintiffs.

A. S. Hartwell for defendant.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1896.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII v. W. KUHIA (K) AND MUOLO (W).

APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF HONOLULU.

SUBMITTED SEPT. 21, 1896. DECIDED SEPT. 29, 1896.

JUDD, C.J., FREAR AND WHITING, JJ.

The testimony of a clergyman that he was authorized to solemnize the marriage contract, and that he married to another person one of the parties charged with adultery, is admissible and competent evidence.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDD, C. J.

The defendants were charged with adultery, the said W. Kuhia being a married man. Rev. H. H. Parker was called for the prosecution and testified that he was a minister and married Kuhia and Emily Kohala, in January, 1894, in Honolulu. That he keeps a record of marriages and that he was licensed to perform the marriage ceremony.

The defendants' counsel moved the District Magistrate to strike out the testimony of Mr. Parker on the ground that it did not appear that he was authorized to solemnize the marriage ceremony, no record of such authorization being offered in evidence, and no excuse being offered for not offering the same. This the Court refused. Defendants' counsel also asked the Court to require Mr. Parker to produce his record of the marriage in question in order that defendants might thereby impeach Mr. Parker's testimony. This was also refused. The Court found the defendants guilty and imposed the sentence; whereupon the defendants appealed to this Court on the points of law as above stated.

In 2 Greenleaf's Ev., Sec. 461, the author says that direct proof of marriage is required upon indictments for polygamy and adultery and in actions for criminal conversation. "Other direct proof is made either by the testimony of a witness present at the celebration, or of the parties themselves, where they are competent."

It appears that seldom the testimony of the celebrant can be procured and so the authorities say that the "celebration is generally proved by the record thereof or by the witnesses present. The latter is considered stronger evidence, but it is not necessary under the rule for the best evidence to produce the record or the celebrant, unless perhaps the other evidence is purely circumstantial." 14 Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, p. 523 and cases cited. "The record is a memorandum of the compact, not the compact itself." *Woods v. Woods*, 2 Curt. Ecc. 516, 522, cited in 2 Bishop on Marriage & Divorce, Sec. 271.

The celebrant is certainly a witness to the ceremony and we can conceive of no better evidence than his. The Court did right in refusing to strike out the testimony.

As regards the want of production of the authorization to solemnize marriages. We think it was not necessary to produce it. The principle is that the presumption exists that a person exercising an official function has the requisite authority to exercise it. 1 Greenleaf, Sec. 92, expresses the principle as follows: "All who are proved to have acted as such are presumed to have been duly appointed to the office, until the contrary appears." *Doe v. Young*, 8 Ad. & Ellis, N. S. 62; *Plymouth v. Painter*, 17 Conn. 585; *State v. Abbey*, 29 Vt. 60. See *Gov. v. Oishi et al.*, 9 Haw. 641.

It was within the discretion of the magistrate to suspend the trial and order the witness called for the prosecution to produce his record, but it was not obligatory upon him to do so, for it was competent for the defendant to produce the record in Court by a subpoena *duces tecum* addressed to the celebrant.

The points of law are overruled, and the appeal is dismissed.

Dep. Atty. Gen'l E. P. Dole for prosecution.

A. S. Humphreys for defendant.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

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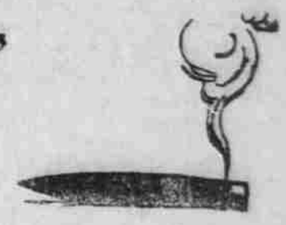
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IRMGARD ATTACKED BY HUGE SWORDFISH.

Found Leaking at Bow on Arrival at San Francisco.

DID NOT KNOW THE CAUSE.

Captain and Crew Ignorant as to Time of Attack—Kenneth Duncan Joins Ranks of Christian Volunteer Corps—Well Known in Honolulu—Was a Preacher and Teacher.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

When the barkentine Irmgard, from Honolulu with sugar for J. D. Spreckels & Bro., arrived on the 22d inst., her skipper, Captain Schmidt, reported the vessel leaking slightly, and the cause of the inflow he could not explain. The leak could not be located. The Irmgard proceeded to the sugar refinery, discharged her cargo, and immediately the depth of water in the well was lowered. It was supposed that a seam on the port side had opened near the water line, and very little attention was paid the matter until this morning, when the cause of the trouble was discovered.

The Irmgard is lying in the stream. Her first officer was leaning over the port rail and discovered what he at first took to be a large peg driven in the vessel's bow at the water line. On closer investigation he found that the Irmgard had been rammed by a swordfish, and that the hostile fellow had paid the penalty of his imprudence by leaving a large section of his horny sword embedded in the tough planking of the hull. The sword had passed through the planking and broken off about a foot from the point of impact. The supposition is that a fair length of the bone protrudes from the inner side of the barkentine's "skin."

Neither Captain Schmidt nor any of his men have any knowledge of the date or hour when the Irmgard was attacked. They do not remember feeling any shock, although the force necessary to drive the sword through the stout planks must have been tremendous. The sword is about two inches broad and a little over an inch thick, and is armed with sharp teeth. It made a clean cut and is driven in so firmly that several planks may have to be removed before it can be secured.

KENNETH DUNCAN'S WORK.

He is Now Laboring in the Volunteer Corps Ranks.

OAKLAND, Sept. 23.—Kenneth Duncan arose at a gathering in this city tonight and called for signers to the pledge of the Christian Volunteer corps. Duncan's one mission is salvation, he says, and in all humility he seeks followers and converts to his cause. Duncan takes himself to be the terrible warning by which he tries to persuade others to be good. His name on a bulletin board before the entrance to Liberty Hall, where he spoke tonight attracted attention and the meeting was well attended. The Volunteer Corps is just establishing itself and Duncan may be placed in charge.

New Steamer Line.

A dispatch from Vancouver, B. C., received this morning, states that information has been received there that the British-India Steam Navigation Company of London will establish a line between New Zealand and Vancouver. The first steamer, the Avonca, will leave New Zealand in about fifteen days.—S. F. Bulletin, Sept. 24.

The O. & O. S. S. Doric arrived late last evening, six and a quarter days from San Francisco. She had eight passengers for this port and thirty-five through passengers. Nine tourists are to join the vessel here. She is very heavily loaded with freight.

The steamer Monmouthshire, Captain Evans, arrived yesterday afternoon from Portland and 9 days from Victoria. She brought two passengers for this port and had two cabin passengers and twenty-six steerage in transit. She had a full cargo in transit and had 8,402 packages of flour and feed stuff for this port. She also brought some barrels of lime from Victoria. Purser J. Kennedy kindly furnishes the following information about the vessel: The length of the vessel is 260 feet, breadth, 40 feet, and 30 feet depth of hold. Her register is 1,874 tons net, 2,874 tons gross. Her engines are 600 horse power and she is the best looking one of her line that has entered this port.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject viz.,: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Br bark Spica, Krouse, from Bremen, Germany.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, Oct. 8.

Stmr Waialeale, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Hawaii, Fitzgerald, from Hawaii.

Stmr Monmouthshire, Evans, from Portland.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuihaele.

Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Stmr Doric, Smith, for Yokohama and Hongkong.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea.

Thursday, Oct. 8.

Stmr Waialeale, Peterson, for Kapaa.

VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.

Stmr Monmouthshire, Evans, for Honokong, at 6 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr Kinau, Oct. 6—Volcano: Miss Sweetser, J. V. Sweetser and wife, O. H. Miller, G. B. Pettengill. Way ports: C. L. Wight, Miss L. Wilder, Mrs. McNicol, C. S. Bradford, Mrs. Kendell, J. Cook, wife and son, J. W. Cook, Mrs. Wapai, E. W. Barnard, D. Oxley, Dr. J. Wight, Miss J. Hall, Miss R. Forbes, Mrs. A. Hussey and daughter, Palmer Woods, Samuel Parker, Miss H. Allen, Miss L. Keola, Miss M. Zimmers, Miss Viola Munroe, Rev. J. P. Lytton, P. Peck, Master J. Canario, E. D. Baldwin, S. Nowlein, Miss H. Austin, J. H. Bole, Dr. A. E. Nicols, W. Reinhardt, wife and child, Dr. M. E. Grossman, Mrs. F. Davis, Geo. Ross, Mrs. Lily Auld, Mrs. Jos. Nawaii, Master Like, Miss E. K. Nawahi, A. K. Nawahi, R. R. Berg, R. O. Hogge, E. Dowsett, A. Hanneberg, J. Wilcox, wife and 3 chilliren, P. Jarret, wife, 2 children and servant, and 78 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Doric, Oct. 6—Mr. Otto Isenberg, Mrs. Isenberg and 2 children, Mrs. Chas. Cooke, Master Cooke, Mr. W. W. Goodale, Mr. Sim Mack

From Portland, per stmr Monmouthshire, Oct. 8—Mrs. Patterson and son.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Oct. 6—Marshal Brown, H. Louisson, Mrs. M. Mutch, Mrs. Duncan and servant, Miss Paonini, Mrs. Pinae, Miss Aona, W. E. Wall, Mrs. E. Ackerman, Fred Waterhouse, Miss Duncan, Miss Mutch, Mrs. Lazaro and child, W. R. Castle, J. K. Kaulia, Mrs. Andrews and 2 children, Mrs. M. Foley and 4 children, Mrs. Iaukea, F. Waldron, Wing Leong, A. Cockburn, A. Swanston and Dr. Lindley.

For Hawaii, per stmr Iwalani, Oct. 6—J. M. Oat, L. de L. Ward, A. Rosa, W. L. Stanley, C. A. Doyle, E. P. Dole, W. O. Smith, Capt. Appleton, W. J. Yates, S. K. Kane, C. M. Biddell, C. R. Collins, Mrs. L. P. Hong, Mrs. L. Young and child.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Oct. 6—Miss Cushingham, Mrs. R. A. Tomes, Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, Mr. Von Gravemeyer, Wm. Chun Hoon, Bro. G. Bertram, W. Lampe, Father Matthias.

For Kauai ports, per stmr Mikahala, Oct. 6—Mrs. J. H. Coney and children, Miss Goubell, T. P. Severin, Maile Keawe, You Sam, H. C. Hallison, A. Hanaling, J. Guild, Mrs. Keawe, W. G. Boswell, Mrs. Bugman and 55 on deck.

For Kauai, per stmr Kauai, Oct. 7—Otto Isenberg, wife and two children, Ah Sing.

DIED.

SOARES—In this city, Oct. 7, 1896, the infant child of A. V. Soares.

COBB—In Alameda, California, Sept. 29, 1896, Mrs William B. Cobb, aged 71 years. Sister of Charles H. Eldridge of Honolulu.

Desirable Stocks

Splendid Opportunities for Investors. Large or small lots of

Mining, Agricultural AND Oil Stocks.

Stocks and Bonds Negotiated. Agents Olinda Ranch Co., Bailey Oil Company. Correspondence invited.

W. H. BAILEY & SON,

4.5½ Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

References.—San Francisco: C. R. Bishop, Selby Smelting Works. Honolulu: W. O. Smith, T. W. Hobron.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE NO-TO BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say. For a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet, "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," and a written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LEASE AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, October 17th next, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction, the Lease of the Government Fishponds of Kaihikapu and Lelepaua, in Moanalua, Oahu, containing 742 acres.

Term: Fifteen years.

Upset Rental: Eight Hundred Dollars per annum, payable Quarterly in advance.

Notes of survey and plan of the above Fishponds may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Sept. 21st, 1896. 1796-td

E. D. BALDWIN, ESQ. has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 25, 1896.
1801-3t

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28th, 1896, for the construction of 7¼ miles of the Puna Road, and also for the Road from Hilo to Kaumana.

Specifications and Grade notes at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the Telephone Office at Hilo.

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Oct. 8th, 1896.
1801-3t

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Executrix of the will of Henry S. Tregloan, deceased, by order of the Hon. A. Perry, Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, on Oct. 5, 1896, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the vouchers duly authenticated to her at the old reliable tailoring establishment of said Henry S. Tregloan, on the west corner of Hotel and Fort streets, in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. As it is necessary to settle said estate promptly, all persons indebted to the same will please make immediate settlement.

Dated Honolulu, Oct. 9th, 1896.

KATE TREGLOAN,
1801-4w 4427-6t Executrix.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, executors under the will of Dr. John Mott-Smith, late of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, deceased, testate, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said decedent, to present the same duly verified with proper vouchers to the undersigned at the Law Offices of Alfred S. Hartwell, over the Bank of Bishop & Co., in Merchant street, in said Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, and that claims not so presented will be forever barred. This notice has become requisite by the defective publication of the former notice.

(Signed)
HAROLD MEADE MOTT-SMITH,
(Signed)
ERNEST AUGUSTUS MOTT-SMITH,
MORTON CHURCHILL MOTT-SMITH,
Executors.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 2, 1896.
1799-4w

WATER RIGHT NOTICE.

Application having been made to me by Mrs. Kamaka Stillman, Mrs. Kuleanaole and Mrs. H. K. Waiwaiole for adjudication of their rights in the water flowing from the eastern watergate of Kunawai pond and running through Kauluwela auwai which may involve a redistribution of the several water rights belonging to Kauluwela, Kaliu, Kamakela and Aala, on account of the confusion, existing in same, notice is hereby given that all parties interested in said water from Kunawai spring do attend and prove their rights at 10 A. M. of Saturday, October 17th, 1896, at the Judiciary Building, or they will be adjudicated without such attendance.

E. M. NAKUINA,
Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for district of Honolulu, Oahu.

Honolulu, Sept. 24, 1896.
1799-2w

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co,
27 Kilby Street, Boston, or
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Honolulu.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of HENRY W. MIST, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Jane Mist having been filed.

Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, November 9th, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, Oct. 7th, 1896.
By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1801F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Lam Pow alias Yait Sang, late of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

The petition and accounts of the Administrators of the Estate of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Administrators.

It is ordered that Monday, the 2d day of November, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, October 1, 1896.
By the Court:
P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
1799F-3t Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit. Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of Kapalehua (k), late of Wailua, Kauai, deceased, intestate. Before Judge Hardy.

Order of notice of petition for allowance of final accounts and discharge in deceased estates.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Carl Isenberg, Administrator of the said estate, wherein he asks to be allowed $..... and charges himself with $....., and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that Monday, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing such petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the Hawaiian and English languages, be published in the Kuokoa and Hawaiian Gazette, newspapers printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 25th day of September, 1896.

R. W. T. PURVIS,
1799-3tF Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. At Chambers.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Edward B. Bartlett of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

Order of Notice of Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of Luther Severance, attorney in fact for Lucela D. Ludden, only child of said Edward B. Bartlett, alleging that Edward B. Bartlett of Hilo, Hawaii, died intestate at Hilo, Hawaii, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1896, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Luther Severance.

It is ordered that Friday, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1896 at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, H. I., Sept. 21, A. D. 1896.

By the Court:
DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.
1797F-3ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 29th day of August, A. D. 1885, made by Kaaiai (k) of Waikiki, Island of Oahu, to Makanoanoa Merseburgh of Waimanalo, in said Island of Oahu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 97, folios 198 and 199, which said mortgage was assigned by J. M. Monsarrat, Trustee for the said Makanoanoa Merseburgh to Makakehau (w) formerly of Honolulu, in said Island of Oahu and now of Honokahau, Island of Maui, by assignment dated October 8th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 97 on folio 199, the said Makakehau (w), assignee of the said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of W. S. Luce on the corner of Fort and Queen streets in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Kaneloa, Honokahau in the Island of Maui, one of the said Hawaiian Islands containing an area of 1.93 acres and being Apana 1 of Royal Patent No. 5964, L. C. Award No. 7250 to Kaahupahau and the same premises that were conveyed to said Kaaiai (k) by said Kaahupahau by deed dated October 9th, 1879, and recorded in Liber 72, folios 332-3.

MAKAKEHAU (w),
Assignee of Mortgagee.

J. M. MONSARRAT,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, September 25, 1896.
1797-4tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage, made by Monika Konohiki (w) and P. Konohiki (k) to James K. Kekaula, dated December 5th, 1891, recorded in Liber ——, page ——; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at Public Auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of William C. Achi.

Dated Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1896.

JNO. K. KEKAULA and
WAIHU KEKAULA,
Executor and executrix of the estate of James K. Kekaula, deceased mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those premises situated in Kau, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly described in Royal Patent 3325 on L. C. A. 9559 to Molina, 3½ acres.

2nd. All those premises described in Royal Patent 6906 on L. C. A. 8754 to Pahupu, 3 47-100 acres.

1798-3w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by L. and D. Keaweamahi to Yim Quon duly assigned to W. R. Castle, Trustee, dated May 29, 1893, assignment 22 April, 1896, recorded Liber 139, page 398, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 19th day of October, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1896.

W. R. CASTLE, Trustee.
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

Fine premises on the S. E. side of Emma street, in Honolulu, above the lane to Punchbowl street containing several good houses, bringing a good rental, and covered by two deeds, to-wit: 1st, Hana Heilei to D. Keaweamahi, recorded in Liber 53, page 133; 2d, Mallou to Lilia Keaweamahi, recorded in Liber 52, page 488.

1796-4w

MARSHAL'S FORECLOSURE SALE.

Pursuant to a decree and writ issued thereon in a certain suit in Equity for foreclosure of mortgage, pending in the First Circuit Court of the Republic of Hawaii, wherein the Trustees under the will of W. C. Lunalilo are plaintiffs, and Abigail Hopkins and Charles L. Hopkins are defendants, I will sell at public auction, at noon on Saturday, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1896, at the entrance of the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, all the mortgaged premises described in plaintiff's complaint, being the following:

1. All that certain house lot with the buildings and structures thereon situated on the Waikiki Road beyond Marshfield, containing an area of forty thousand square feet, and being the same premises conveyed to Abigail Hopkins by deed of B. F. Dillingham, dated May, A. D. 1886, and recorded in Liber, page

2. And that certain piece of land situated on the Waikiki Road beyond Marshfield containing an area of forty thousand square feet, and being the same premises conveyed to Abigail Hopkins by B. F. Dillingham, by deed dated the day of May, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in Liber...., page....; also those two certain pieces of land situated in North Kohala in the Island of Hawaii, and more particularly described in a certain deed made by E. K. Aiwohi in favor of said Abigail Hopkins, dated the 4th day of February, A. D. 1884, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds in Liber 86, pages 272, 274.

The above mentioned property is further described as the land granted by R. P. 7710 containing 10 acres, 363 fathoms and by grant No. 2789 to Moehonua.

Deeds at expense of purchaser.

ARTHUR M. BROWN,
Marshal.

Dated October 7, A. D. 1896.
1801-7t

Barks Andrew Welch and Irmgard are on the berth in San Francisco, loading for this port. The Roderick Dhu will load for Hilo.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the persons hereunder named have formed a SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.

First: The name under which the partnership is to be conducted is

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Second: The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the business of Importers, Sugar Factors and Commission Merchants.

The place where such business is to be transacted is in the Republic of Hawaii, with an office on the South Corner of Fort and Queen streets, in Honolulu, Oahu, in said Republic.

Third: The names and residences and the specification of general and special partners are as follows:

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL PARTNERS:

Paul Isenberg, residing at Bremen, Germany.

J. F. Hackfeld, residing at said Honolulu.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SPECIAL PARTNERS:

J. C. Glade, residing at Wiesbaden, Germany.

J. W. Pfluger, residing at Bremen, Germany.

Prof. H. H. Pfluger, residing at Bonn, Germany.

J. C. Pfluger, residing at Bremen, Germany.

Fourth: The period at which such partnership was begun is September 1st, 1896, and it is to continue until September 1st, 1901.

PAUL ISENBERG.
J. F. HACKFELD.
J. C. GLADE.
J. W. PFLUGER.
PROF. H. H. PFLUGER.
J. C. PFLUGER.

Honolulu, Sept. 28th, 1896.
1798-5w

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Oct. 9
Tuesday	Oct. 20
*Friday	Oct. 30
Tuesday	Nov. 10
Friday	Nov. 20
*Tuesday	Dec. 1
Friday	Dec. 11
Tuesday	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Oct. 16
Tuesday	Oct. 26
Friday	Nov. 6
Tuesday	Nov. 17
Saturday	Nov. 28
Tuesday	Dec. 8
Friday	Dec. 18
Tuesday	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, $50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight wil be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

JAPANESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Every one who sends me 100 good stamps of his land will receive 100 stamps, in 20 varieties, from Japan.

K. TODA: Bingo Mitsunosho, Japan.
1795-3m